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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Kowloon...Dep.	8.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yau-mat...Dep.	8.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.28	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	9.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.41	7.31
Tai-po...Dep.	9.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.54	7.44
Tai-po Market...Dep.	9.31	8.55	11.19	12.49	1.53	5.13	5.58	7.48
Fanning...Dep.	9.46	9.10	11.34	13.04	2.08	5.28	6.13	7.58
Shen-gahui...Dep.	9.58	9.22	11.46	13.16	2.20	5.40	6.25	8.10
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.06

	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.51	8.05	10.38	12.08	1.24	4.44	5.28	7.19
Shen-gahui...Dep.	8.05	8.19	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.41	7.31
Fanning...Dep.	8.20	8.34	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.54	7.44
Tai-po Market...Dep.	8.34	8.48	11.18	12.48	1.53	5.13	5.58	7.48
Tai-po...Dep.	8.48	8.62	11.32	13.02	2.08	5.28	6.13	7.58
Shatin...Dep.	8.62	8.76	11.46	13.16	2.20	5.40	6.25	8.10
Yau-mat...Dep.	8.76	8.90	11.60	13.30	2.32	5.52	6.37	8.24
Kowloon...Arr.	8.20	8.03	11.37	12.41	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Kowloon...Dep.	8.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yau-mat...Dep.	8.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.28	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	9.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.41	7.31
Tai-po...Dep.	9.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.54	7.44
Tai-po Market...Dep.	9.31	8.55	11.19	12.49	1.53	5.13	5.58	7.48
Fanning...Dep.	9.46	9.10	11.34	13.04	2.08	5.28	6.13	7.58
Shen-gahui...Dep.	9.58	9.22	11.46	13.16	2.20	5.40	6.25	8.10
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.06

	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Shum-chun...Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	13.00	1.47	5.20	5.40	6.09
Shen-gahui...Dep.	8.26	10.52	11.54	13.14	1.61	5.34	5.54	6.23
Fanning...Dep.	8.40	11.06	12.08	13.28	1.75	5.48	6.08	6.37
Tai-po Market...Dep.	8.54	11.20	12.22	13.42	1.89	5.62	6.22	6.51
Tai-po...Dep.	9.08	11.34	12.36	13.56	2.03	5.76	6.36	7.05
Shatin...Dep.	9.22	11.48	12.50	14.10	2.17	5.90	6.50	7.19
Yau-mat...Dep.	9.36	12.02	13.04	14.24	2.31	6.04	7.04	7.33
Kowloon...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	13.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.06

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Shatin...Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.30	6.25	7.25	11.10	1.05	5.00
Shenaukok...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	8.20	12.10	2.00	5.55

	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Shatin...Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.30	6.25	7.25	11.10	1.05	5.00
Shenaukok...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	8.20	12.10	2.00	5.55

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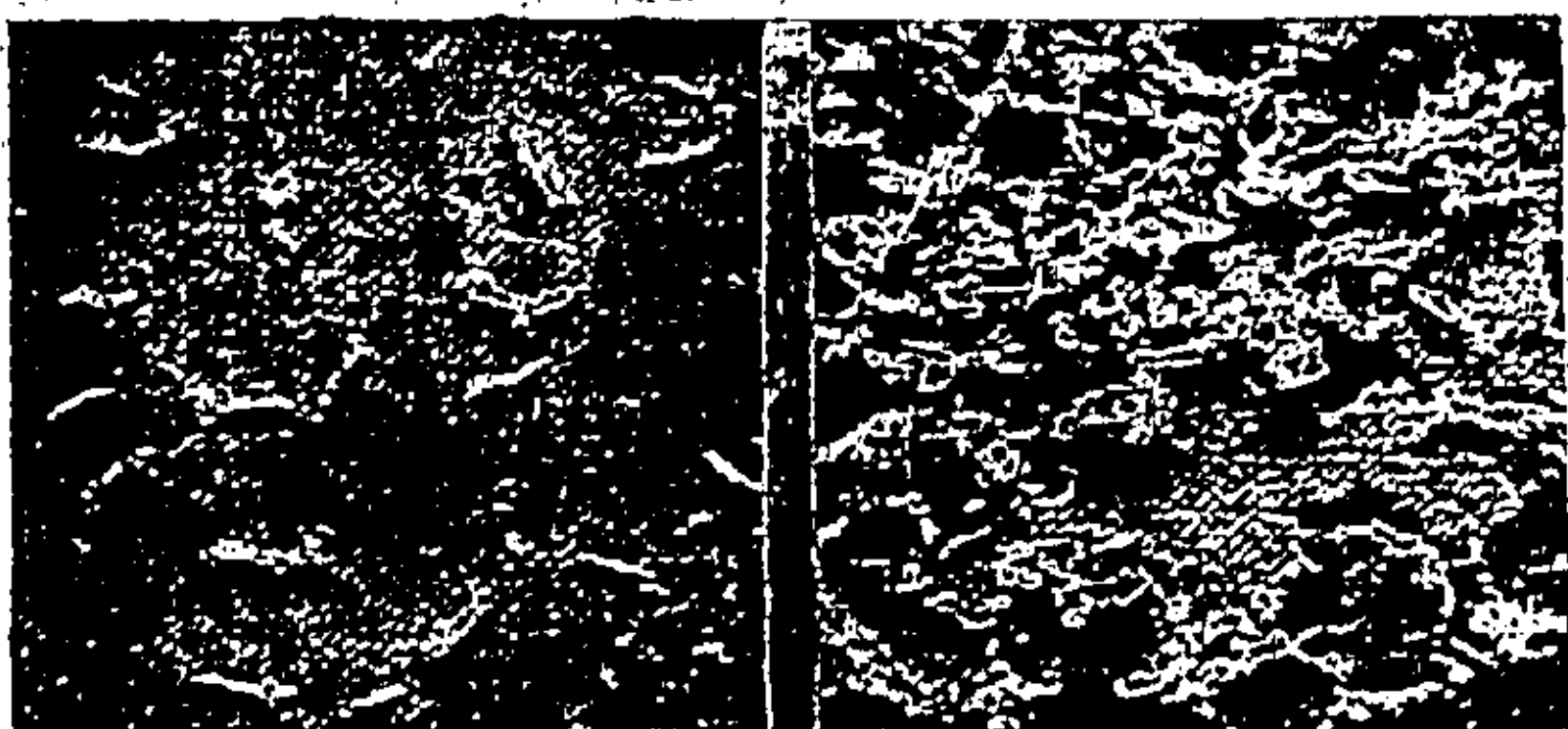
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The "most important passage in Lord Oxford's maiden speech in his new surroundings on March 3rd, in the House of Lords—it was subsequently described by the Leader of the House as his one divergence from the strict limitations of his question—was this reference to the security of France." He recalled briefly the Treaty of Versailles and the subsequent abortive tripartite pact. He expressed his belief that there was now "ample ground for devising the substitution of a more comprehensive pact," and his hope that the statesmanship of Europe and of the world would soon prove its capacity to achieve it. That hope and that belief have been greatly encouraged by the events of the last few days. Recently we indicated that recent diplomatic discussions on European security have taken a new form and aspect and have acquired a scope much broader than was conceivable when security pacts were discussed at Paris and at Cannes. Not only is there a growing disposition in France to regard the question from a new angle, but the participation of Germany, on equal terms, in some arrangement to guarantee peace on her frontiers is beginning to emerge as a possibility—a dim flame, perhaps, as yet, but certainly worth fanning. Now we are able to publish the substance of some very important German proposals, which may go a long way towards re-establishing a sense of security in Western and Central Europe. Germany, in fact, has approached the Governments of Paris, Brussels, Rome, and London with the intimation that she is willing to discuss the formation of a quadruple pact on the basis of the frontiers set up by the Treaty of Versailles. It is, of course, this formal and spontaneous acceptance of existing frontiers that gives to the German *démarche* its peculiar importance. The proposal is also likely to make the whole idea of a pact of any sort more palatable to public opinion in this country and in the Dominions. It has been clear for some time now that a very strong current of opinion in the Cabinet has been flowing in favour of guaranteeing to France and to Belgium their Eastern frontiers, as a set off to the repeated breakdown of offers previously made and as a first and preliminary condition of securing stability. But the idea of merely revising the old discreditable and discredited plans for a pact was not of itself calculated to arouse any enthusiasm in this country. The position is very different if any serious possibility arises that Germany may be an active and sincere party to such an arrangement.

From that point of view the ideas recently put forward by the German Government to several Allied Governments deserve careful consideration. It is well known that earlier suggestions that Germany might share in a pact of guarantee for her own Western and France's Eastern frontier have broken down owing to the absolute refusal of France to consider any arrangement that left her Polish Ally without a guarantee. The new German suggestions include proposals for the pacific settlement of the acrimonious frontier disputes between Germany and Poland. They amount to an expression of the willingness of the German Government to engage in direct negotiations with Poland on the question of the Eastern frontier, in connection with the League of Nations. This is hardly the moment to elaborate a considered view on suggestions that are at present purely tentative. It is well known that the so-called Polish corridor and the disruption of the mineral area of Upper Silesia are a source of continual irritation and unrest in Germany, and that the existence of these disquieting problems intensifies the general atmosphere of unrest that prevails in Eastern Europe. The possibility of solving them by pacific means cannot be ignored if it is a real possibility. Every suggestion that may prevent this occasion for friction from developing into an occasion for war should be tested to the bottom. It may possibly be worth while for Poland and for the friends of Poland to consider whether the establishment of permanent friendly and peaceful relations with a very powerful neighbour may not be worth a great and generous effort and a reasonable compromise in the matter of frontiers. That is as it may be, but the present inchoate German proposals seem to open up a perspective along which intelligent and combined efforts may prove to be very fruitful for European peace. It may be hoped that the German suggestions include provisions for arbitration treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia. It is also of importance that a fair consideration of all these hints, suggestions, and proposals might reduce to simple and manageable dimensions the pending and as yet somewhat difficult question of the entry of Germany into the League on equal terms.

All this is a mere beginning, but a good beginning. The prospects implied should be followed up, and in this changing situation the attitude of Great Britain may play a useful and perhaps a decisive part. The opportunity cannot be neglected. The arguments of those who, as a result of the apparently hopeless deadlock of the last few years, advocate complete aloofness from the troubles of Europe seem to require modification in view of the new circumstances. To retain old friendships in Europe, while at the same time greatly enlarging the boundaries of good will and engaging in negotiations which may really lead to the establishment of peace for many years in the area of Europe that immediately affects British interests, is a task which, if it contains really practical possibilities, is obviously worth pursuing with vigour. No opportunity should be neglected for making full provision for the security of the heart of the Empire. If this can be done in a way that will enhance British influence and prestige in Europe, and will really make the chances of war remote and infinitesimal, our people and the whole Empire will be greatly the gainers. The varied possibilities that are now being brought to light should certainly be tested to the utmost.—The Times.

"KIDNAPPED" COMMUNIST. HOME OFFICE ACTION ALLUDED TO IN PARLIAMENT.

TALK OF "BRITISH FASCISTI."

Mr. Harry Pollitt, secretary of the National Minority Movement, a branch of the Communist Party which aims to organize and encourage the groups of militant extremists in the trade unions, is alleged to have been kidnapped near Liverpool by a party of eight men recently; to have been driven in a motor-car to a distant town and held in captivity at a hotel there; and to have been driven to Shrewsbury on the following afternoon and put in a train for London.

In the House of Commons on March 17th, Lieut. Commander Kenworthy (L. Hull, C.) asked the Home Secretary whether he had any further information in regard to the alleged kidnapping of Mr. Harry Pollitt—"Hear, hear," and laughter—at Edge Hill Station on March 14th, and his forcible detention until the following afternoon, and whether the Home Secretary had inquired of the station authorities as to their non-interference.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks (Home Secretary): Yes, I have received a report which confirms the statement in the hon. and gallant member's question. I understand that the railway officials did not interfere, although appealed to because they thought Mr. Pollitt was a person legally under restraint. (Laughter.) The inquiry is being continued.

Lieut. Commander Kenworthy: Does the right hon. gentleman consider it not a very curious state of affairs that anyone can go into a station and get hold of him, me, or anyone else—(cheers and laughter)—and nothing is done? I ought not there to be some regulations by which the station officials are satisfied as to the bona fides of the people concerned? Is he going to allow the matter to rest there, with regard to the station officials?

Colonel Wedgwood (Lab. Soc., Newcastle-under-Lyme): This is not a question for laughter. Does the right hon. gentleman propose to take any steps to inquire by whose authority this kidnapping took place or as to who is at the bottom of it?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: Yes, sir; the inquiry is being continued. The police have already communicated with Mr. Pollitt, and if Mr. Pollitt is prepared to take the necessary proceedings, every assistance I can give him will be at his disposal. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sexton (Lab. Soc., St. Helens): Is the Home Secretary in receipt of any information as to whether rehearsals of moving pictures were going on in the district? (Laughter.)

Mr. Hayes (Lab. Soc., Edge Hill): Have the police inquiries taken then to the temporary headquarters of the National Fascist Movement, 184, Oxford-street, and are they in possession of a copy of the letter which the National Fascist Movement have sent to Mr. Pollitt this morning? If not I will give the Home Secretary a copy.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: Up to the moment I have not had a copy of that letter. If it is desirable, and I think it is, that justice should be done in this matter, I think it is better that I should not state more fully the directions in which the inquiry is going on. The hon. member may rely upon it that I shall continue to probe this matter very fully.

Mr. J. Jones (Lab. Soc., Silvertown): Does the right hon. gentleman know that those who speak on behalf of the British Fascist are saying that if they cannot get their own way by constitutional methods they are prepared to resort to force? Is the right hon. gentleman prepared to take any steps to stop this display of force?

The Speaker: That is an assumption.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Pollitt:

Comrade H. Pollitt, National Minority Movement, 38, Great Ormond-street, W.C.

Dear Sir—With reference to your unfortunate experience on Saturday last, we trust that you are not feeling any ill-effects from your enforced confinement at the pleasure of the "four men of the ex-officer type." We hope to have the pleasure of listening to your speech at Liverpool on Sunday next, and await your remarks with interest. With our compliments and best wishes.—We are, (Signed) H. E. BLATCH, for the National Fascist.

G. H. Q. (temporary), 184, Oxford-street, W. 1, March 18th.

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Although Jacobsen is now quite hardened and faces the bullets with a smile, he admits that when he first put the bullet-proof vest on, which to him looked like an ordinary vest, he did not smile. "I closed my eyes. I don't know yet whether I heard the shot or felt it first. What I felt was like the tap of a finger on one of my ribs. I opened my eyes and found the affair was all over. Then I laughed outright. Since then I have never felt the slightest nervousness." He demonstrates chiefly before police and detectives, who are invited to shoot at him, and he says that usually the man who fires the bullet is nervous. In one police department not one volunteer shot could be found, though Jacobsen was willing to sign a paper absolving him from all blame no matter what happened. Finally, a detective volunteered to wear the vest and be shot at, though he would not shoot at Jacobsen. The test was successful.

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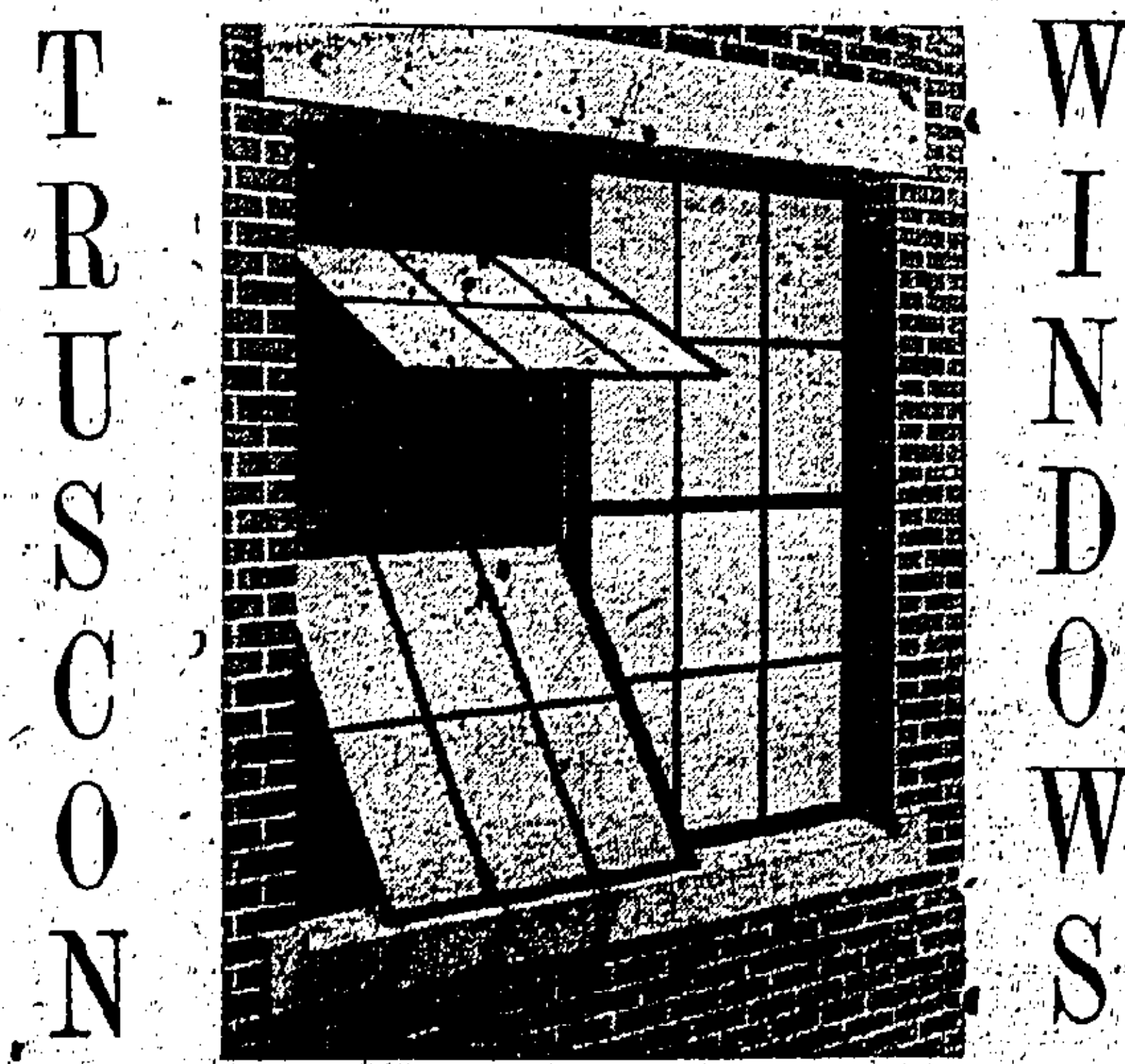
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DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SCHEME FOR TRAINING CIVIL
SERVANTS.

For a long time past, writes The Hague correspondent of the London Observer, there have been rumours that certain important concerns connected with the Dutch East Indies had offered to endow Utrecht State University with as many chairs as would be required for the complete training of future colonial civil servants. Events now show that these stories are very well founded.

The customary courses for students of the Dutch Archipelago have hitherto been held at Leyden, where six professors of high repute deal with different sides of the subject. At other universities an "Indian week" has been organised once a year, but Leyden was unquestionably the academy for the men who wished to devote their lives to work in the East.

Recently statements have been made by representatives of the "big trade" class that the Leyden influence should be looked upon with suspicion. It was suggested that the Leyden professors gave undue emphasis to questions of ethics and that their teachings on the responsibility of foreign capitalism to the natives was liable to misinterpretation. Hence charges of encouraging "a revolutionary atmosphere against Dutch rule amongst the natives," and in general of a hostile attitude towards big capitalism and towards the work of the Government in the Archipelago. It is by way of combating these influences that the combined concerns have agreed to found a faculty of Indonesian studies at Utrecht.

The Government has by no word or action shown its disapproval of this private enterprise, which not only accuses Leyden of anti-national teaching, but which will tend to give a very definite and one-sided colouring to the new tuition. In an article in the monthly *De Gids*, the six Leyden professors involved refute the allegations entirely point by point, and sum up the policy of their teaching as based on the co-operation with the natives, and continuous furtherance of Indonesian social interests.

Requests have reached the Minister of Education from various quarters, asking him to withhold his sanction from the new faculty. The juridical faculty of Amsterdam University is one of those, as well as professors of other faculties at Groningen University and of Utrecht University itself.

Amongst those mentioned as possible occupants for the new professorial chairs are Mr. I. A. Netherburgh, ex-president of the Dutch East Indian High Court, and Dr. F. C. Gerretson, a director of the "Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij" (Royal Dutch), and known through this literary work under the pseudonym of Geertje Gossaert.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 21st, 1925.

Hongkong and Shanghai	\$1,230 a.s. & s.
Bank of China	\$750 a.s. & s.
Canton Indemnity	\$665 nom.
Union Insurance	\$272 1/2 nom.
Douglas Steamships	\$54 s.
E.L.C. & M. Steamboats	\$37.60 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$69 nom.
Waterboats	\$17 1/2 nom.
China Sugar	\$39 s.
Lat Pau (combined)	\$14.28 nom.
Kwai-Loon Wharves	\$196 s.
Whampoa Docks	\$121 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$127 s.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$171 b.
Hongkong Land	\$304 b.
Humphreys Estates	\$171 s. & b.
Two Mills	\$23 1/2 b.
Centa (combined)	\$32 1/2 b.
China Lights (combined)	\$36 b.
Provident (combined)	\$52 s.
Dairy Farms	\$27 s.
Hongkong Electric	\$75 s. & b.
Hongkong Ropes (combined)	\$49 s.
Hongkong Tramways	\$45 1/2 b.
Wharves	\$20 b.
Pow & Coys (old)	\$23 1/2 b.
Pow & Coys (new)	\$23 1/2 b.

BUSINESS 4,000 YEARS AGO.

HOW A ROYAL TEMPLE CARRIED ON.

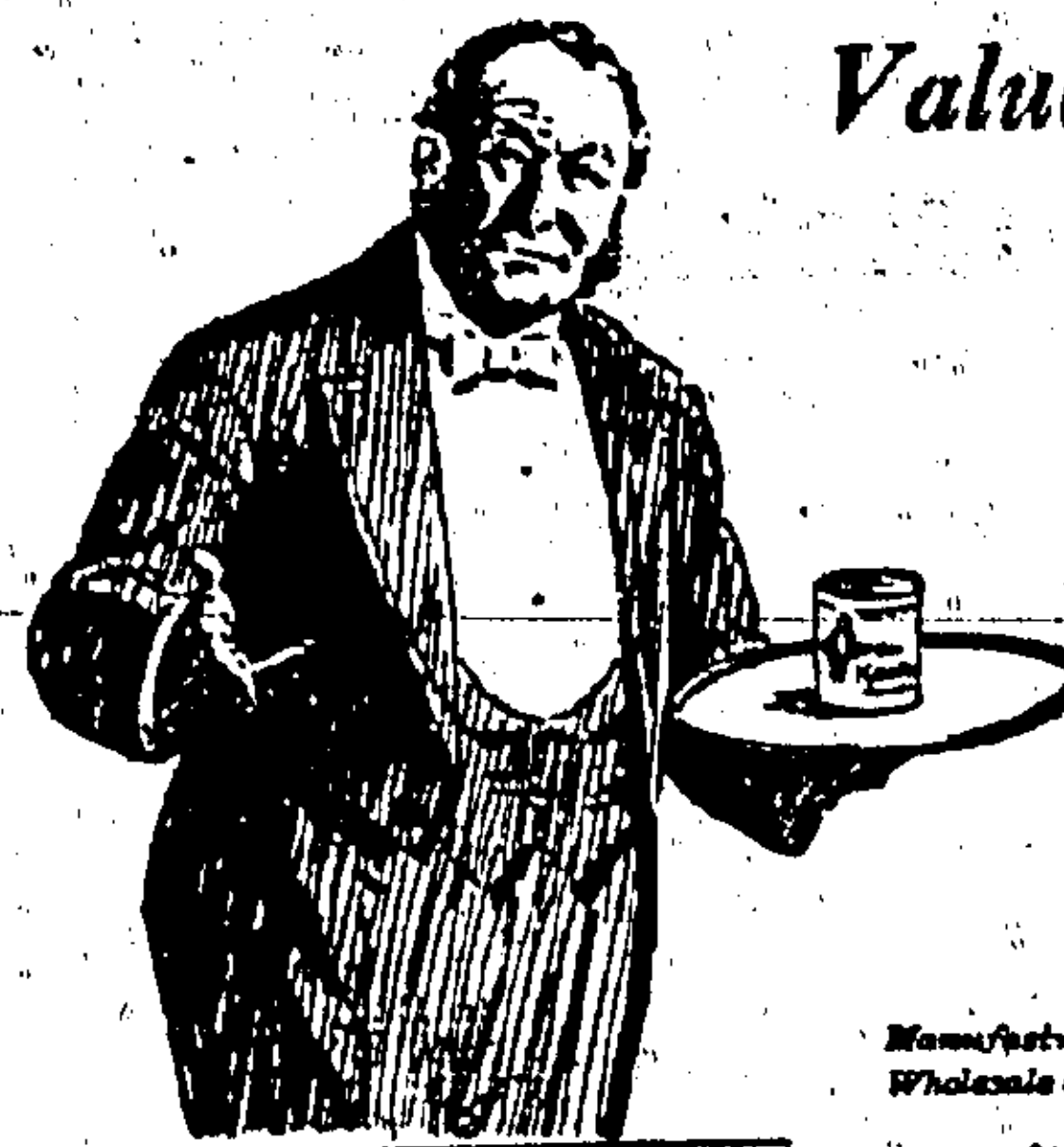
Records of life and business more than 4,000 years ago are the most interesting discoveries recorded at Ur of the Chaldees, the reputed birthplace of Abraham, in Mesopotamia.

A report from Mr. C. L. Woolley, of the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of Pennsylvania, states that during January the expedition worked on the site of the convent built by King Nabonidus (the last King of Babylon, B.C., and grandson of King Nebuchadnezzar) for his daughter, part of which was unearthed in December. They excavated a temple of Ningal, the wife of the Moon God, and cleared another small shrine.

PAY-BOOKS OF CLAY.

Numerous objects were found during removal of the upper strata at the convent site to reach another big range of buildings 8 ft. or 8 ft. below—little copper watch-dogs buried beneath the floors to protect the house, fragments of sculpture and inscriptions, vases of bronze and clay and terra-cotta figurines. The most interesting discovery was a hoard of clay tablets preserving records of the business affairs of the temple over a space of two or three years about 2200 B.C. Mr. Woolley says:

There are inventories of the lands attached to the temple, lists of the rent and tithes paid by the farmers on those lands, little clay receipts for every pound of butter or pint of oil, or head of sheep, that was brought in monthly; and yearly summaries of all these receipts; lists of the payments by the town merchants in hides or woolen thread, gold and silver and copper; issue vouchers duly dated and signed and sealed for everything that the temple steward gave out to the priests and functionaries of the temple, to the guards and sweepers, and to the men, women, and children employed in the temple workshops; and then there are the pay-books and registers of these workshops, recording how much raw wool was handed out per month to each employee and how much finished cloth each one produced.



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temple, to the guards and sweepers,
and to the men, women, and children
employed in the temple workshops; and
then there are the pay-books and regis-
ters of these workshops, recording how
much raw wool was handed out per
month to each employee and how much
finished cloth each one produced.

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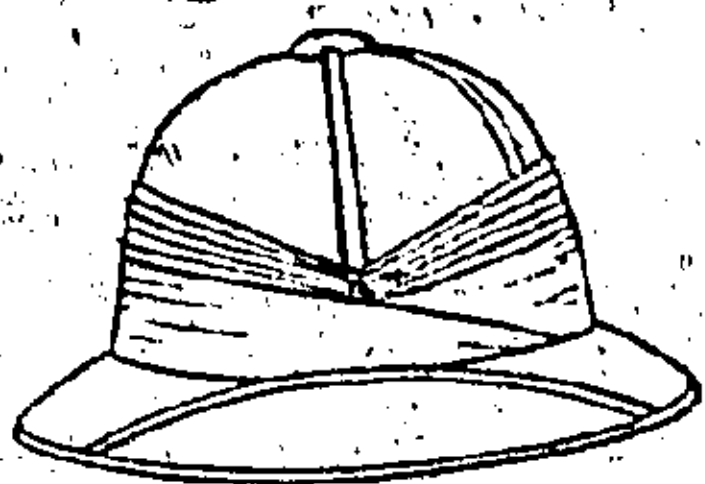
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CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]
OVERCOMING STRIKES.

By bringing patriarchal influence of ancient days into bearing, it is reported that some 15 of the 175 larger flatware in the Namhoi and Shumtak districts near Canton have resumed operations, and more are expected to follow. The flatware owners, in a long statement published on April 20th, reiterated their determination to continue the fine and reward practice among the peelers, asserting that this system is absolutely necessary to encourage efficiency and good work and prevent poor service.

The management of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, has acceded to all demands of the 2,000 workers, and service, which was suspended on April 17th on account of a strike against discrimination on the part of the managing-director, was resumed in full on the 20th.

MORE YUNNANESE TROOPS.

Yunnanese domination of Canton since the departure of the real Kuomintang Army for the Eastern Districts two months ago has been strengthened by the recent addition of more than 2,000 recruits, said to be trained men sent to Canton by General Tang Chi Yau, who is aiming at the Southern Capital. General Yang Hsi Min, commanding the Yunnanese in Canton, has taken over the control of the Kwangtung Arsenal at Shaohing and the gunboats of Kwangtung River Defence, the local Cantonese navy.

MEMORIAL STAMPS.

A million dollars' worth of special stamps of one dollar denomination carrying a memorial portrait of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen are being issued by the Kuomintang. All outstanding membership certificates of the Kuomintang, commissions issued by the Kuomintang authorities, and all future school diplomas are required to bear one of these stamps, otherwise they will not be regarded as legal or valid, as long as the issue lasts.

WHAMPOA MILITARY ACADEMY.

In the last fortnight, the Military Academy at Whampoa, said to be subsidized by Soviet funds, has received 600 more cadets recruited through the Kuomintang agency in Shanghai. The recruits are mostly natives of Chekiang and Kiangsu.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

REPORTED DECISION TO RESUME EXPRESSES TO SHUMCHUN.

The Canton Gazette states that it has been decided by the railway authorities to resume the running of express passenger trains between Canton and Shumchun on the Canton-Kowloon Railway line so as to facilitate communication and cope with the public demand for better service. At present the income derived from the "slow trains" amounts to about one thousand dollars a day, and the daily receipts should be greatly increased when the flood in the Sheklung area has subsided and the express trains are put on.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Miss Viola Dana has what is perhaps the most interesting screen play of her career in "Dangers to Men," the new Metro production seen last night at the Queen's Theatre. The picture is adapted by A. P. Younger from H. V. Esmond's drama, "Eliza Comes to Stay." Miss Dana appears as Eliza, the orphan girl, who, at eighteen, is introduced into a bachelor's household as his ward. She was an ugly duckling but she grew in charm until she was considered "dangerous."

WORLD THEATRE.

Miss Kathleen Norris novel "Butterfly," which has been filmed as a Universal Jewel all star production, comes to the World Theatre to-morrow. There are four leading characters, two sisters, a wealthy manufacturer and a famous violinist. These roles are played by Ruth Clifford, Laura La Plante, Universal's latest star, Kenneth Harlan, and Norman Kerry. So this is Paris, the fourth of the Jewel series, "Fight and Win" also comes to the World Theatre to-morrow. In this feature Jack Dempsey and his party, including his manager and trainer, arrive in France and get by the newspaper men and the photographers by donning false whiskers. From then on they have a series of adventures which lead them through the most charming cafes and boulevards of the French capital.

YUEH-HAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

GRIEVANCES OVER PAY AND WORKING HOURS.

Over 2,000 employees of the Yueh-Han Railway went on strike on the 17th inst. as a protest against certain grievances regarding pay and working hours, the Canton Gazette states. The demands set forth are the following:—

To reinstate all those who have been dismissed from the Engineering, the Mechanical, and the Traffic departments since last December, except those who infringed railway regulations and Party (Kuomintang) rules.

To get rid of those lacking the knowledge of railway routes and violating the interest of the Party and their association.

To put in effect the 8-hour day in the Mechanical Workshop.

To pay for holidays and to issue double pay for those working on holidays.

EMERGENCY WORKERS.

Labourers working on the embankment to be given 20 cents more a day; station workers and messengers \$14 a month; and mechanics are to receive an increase of 30 per cent. where the daily wage is below \$1; 20 per cent. in case the wage is above \$1; and 10 per cent. in case the wage exceeds \$1.50 per day.

To pay 3 days' pay for one day to those working during military operations.

To pay up all wages in arrears.

To give medical treatment to employees at the expense of the Railway and employees to receive wages as usual while on sick leave.

A post-mortem grant of \$300 to be paid to the families of those who die in an accident while on duty; and compensation equivalent to three months' wages to the families of employees upon death.

To organize a committee for verification of members of the staff in which is vested the power of supervising finances and staff movements.

Every employee should be promoted one rank or his wage increased one step every year.

To pay the wages for the entire period of the strike.

EARLY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

Negotiations are proceeding between the strike leaders and Mr. Lum Chik Min, the Managing-Director of the Railway, with a view to an early settlement and compromise so as not to interfere with the train service.

KIDNAPPED COMPRADORE.

STATED TO HAVE WRITTEN TO A FRIEND.

Since the kidnapping of Mr. Wong Shiu Tong, the Hongkong compradore of the Standard Oil Company, on the Tsing Ming Festival Day, no news has been received by Mr. Wong's family or relatives either from the captive or from the bandits who hold him for ransom, states the Canton Gazette. Efforts during the past ten days to communicate with the bandits with a view to securing the release of Mr. Wong have not been successful. Nor has it been possible to send a letter or get in direct touch with any of the bandits.

It is now reported that a relative of Mr. Wong, Mr. Shee Law Son, has just received a letter from the captive stating that he (Mr. Wong) is keeping fit and his appetite is good though the food supplied is not quite to his taste.

He states that up to the present the bandits have not mentioned any amount for his ransom nor have they appointed any place for the discussion of conditions affecting his release.

The mystery surrounding the unfortunate compradore is causing a little anxiety to his family and friends; but it is hoped that no harm will come to him, in question of ransom-money can easily be settled.

AN HONEST MISTAKE.

MADRAS SUIT AGAINST MESSRS. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW.

In the Madras High Court on April 1st, a suit filed by Mrs. Walker claiming Rs. 20,000 damages against Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. and Mr. W. M. Newling, the firm's manager, for alleged false imprisonment and assault, was settled.

Plaintiff's case was that she attended a sale held by the Madras branch of the firm, and while there was accused by Mr. Newling of stealing a pair of stockings and other articles and forced to go to the Police Station and submit to be searched. None of the missing articles were found in her possession.

When the hearing of the case was resumed before the Chief Justice, Mr. Meekett, on behalf of the defendants, stated that his clients had made an honest mistake. They were now prepared to admit that their action was wrong and they would therefore tender an apology to Mrs. Walker. Plaintiff, he added, had agreed to be paid damages of Rs. 3,300 and costs. His Lordship passed a decree accordingly.

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LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.C.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The lawn tennis tournament was continued on the Hongkong Cricket Club's ground yesterday, when the results were as follows:—

Handicap Doubles—S. and D. Green (2/6) beat Lieut. Col. E. D. Matthews and P. W. Green (+15), 6-3, 8-6.

Club Championship—Capt. T. Monaghan beat A. H. Crook, 1-6, 7-9, 10-3, 6-6, 6-4.

Handicap Singles—"R."—A. K. McKenzie (+1/6) beat H. J. Armstrong (+3/8), 6-3, 8-6.

Open Singles—W. Hyde beat A. Lecot, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, on Kowloon Cricket Club ground.

To-day's games. The following games are down for decision to-day:—

Open Doubles—Yew Man Tsun and Ho Ka Lau v. E. C. Fincher and W. Hyde.

Mixed Doubles—Lieut. Col. M. Bates and Mrs. Davidson v. T. H. King and Mrs. McElderry, Col. and Mrs. Russell Brown v. Mr. and Mrs. W. Ironside.

Open Singles—L. M. Razack v. T. Yanada, M. K. Lo v. H. D. Rumjahn, S. A. Runjahn v. S. H. Ismail.

Handicap Doubles—D. D. Dryden and C. W. E. Bishop v. G. Miskin and C. Blaker.

Singles—"A."—Dr. W. L. Thomas v. R. J. Saunders.

Club Championships—Dr. D. J. Valentine v. O. C. Womack.

GOLF AT FANLING.

The Bogey Pool, played on April 18th, 20th, was won by J. W. C. Bonnar, all square. Other scores were G. A. Benson and E. Morrison, each 2 down.

There were 25 entries, including 5 carried forward from the March pool.

CRICKET.

The following will represent the University 1st XI in a League match against the K.C.C. on next Saturday, at 2 p.m., on the K.C.C. ground: H. N. Balhatchet (capt.), Rev. E. K. Quick, A. S. Hett, A. A. Rumjahn, W. M. Giffins, T. O. Yeow, J. L. Youngs, C. W. Lam, S. O. Shabbudin, S. Hachuma and B. P. Ng.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Hongkong University, which have been twice postponed owing to weather will be held to-day at 2 p.m.

MILITARY SHOOTING.

CHINA COMMAND RIFLE MEETING AT KOWLOON.

The China Command Rifle Meeting was commenced yesterday at the Kowloon Range, when the results were as follows:—Soldiers' Club Challenge Cup—(Fired at ranges of 200 yards, 300 and 500): Winners and total score: Pte. Murrell (H.Q. Wing Surrey) 78, Cup and medal and money prize; Pte. Woods ("C" Wing Surrey) 73, Medal and money prize; Pte. Bullock, 72; L/c. Roberts, 70; C.Q.M.S. Estall, 70; C.Q.M.S. Franklin, 68; Pte. Dumbrell, 67; Pte. Hicks, 66 (all Surreys); Sgt. Hutchins (R.A.), 64; Sgt. Hicks (Surreys), 64. Money prizes.

Company and Battery Match: Winning team—"B" Company, East Surrey Regiment (C.Q.M.S. Estall, Sgt. Hicks, Pte. Smith, Pte. W. Hill, Pte. Wheeler, Pte. Denry, L/c. Piner, Pte. Wilson, Pte. Dumbrell). Runners-up—"D" 2 Company, East Surrey Regiment (Sgt. Coomber, Sgt. Sales, Sgt. Reager, L/c. Mosker, L/c. Copp, Pte. Wilcox, Pte. Jones, Pte. Bullock, Pte. Todd).

Individual Rifle—300 yards slow and snap (Practice No. 1 slow): Pte. Thomas, "A" Pte. Allan, "B" Cpl. Henslake, "A" Companies, East Surrey Regiment, each scored 17. Pte. Lea and second man Turnbull (H.Q. Wing) also scored 17 each. Practice No. 2 (Snap shooting) Pte. Trudaway, "A" Pte. Hills, "B" Pte. Hoblyn, "D" Companies, the East Surrey Regiment, scored 5 each.

Best of the H.Q. Wing and L/c. Mable of the H.Q. Wing also scored 5. Best Aggregate (Slow and Snap) Total score—Private Thomas and Sergeant Jones (H.Q. Wing) tied for first place with 21 each. Private Lea, H.Q. Wing, 21; Major Drake, 19; Cpl. Carver "B," East Surreys, 19; Pte. Thomas, "A," East Surreys, 18; L/c. Bendall (R.A.O.C.), 18.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

POLO MATCH YESTERDAY.

CIVILIANS DEFEAT NAVY IN K.O.Y.L.L. CUP.

[BY ARGUS.]

There was a large gathering at the polo ground, last evening, to witness the first match in the triangular contest for the K.O.Y.L.L. Cup, presented for competition by the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who were stationed here before the war.

There are three teams entered: Civilian (the holders), the Navy and the Army.

The match last evening was between the Civilian and the Navy, the former winning by 4 goals to 2. The goal-scorers for the winners were: Major Rotherham (2), Mr. Beith (1), Mr. Pollock (1), Capt. Neville obtained both points for the Navy.

Among those present were noticed: His Excellency the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs), the Hon. Sir Claud Severn, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. A. G. Fletcher and a number of ladies. "His Excellency Major-General Laard, G.O.C., kindly acted as umpire.

The game consisted of four 7-min. chukkas.

In the first period there was no score; in the second, Captain Neville, with a long shot put the Navy one up; in the third the Civilian scored three goals, Major Rotherham obtaining two and Mr. Beith one; in the final period, Mr. Pollock scored for the Civilian from a very difficult angle in the opening minute, while Capt. Neville was again successful for the Navy with a long shot. The teams lined up as follows:—

NAVY TEAM.	CIVILIAN TEAM.
1. Lt.-Cdr. Thompson	Mr. Beith
2. Lt.-Cdr. Sprague	Major Rotherham
3. Capt. Sturges, R.M.	Mr. Pollock
4. Capt. Neville, R.M.	Mr. Bartholomew

The game was fast throughout, and there were many exciting moments. In the first chukka the Navy lost the toss and started with the sun in their eyes. They had all the play to begin with and narrowly missed scoring in the first two minutes.

The Civilian team took some time to settle down, but towards the end of this period they were more than holding their own, and Mr. Pollock, on two occasions, looked certain to score.

2nd Chukka: After even exchanges, the Naval men again showed superior combination, and Captain Neville scored with a long shot. Just before the bell, Captain Sturges gave Lt. Comdr. Thompson, an opening, with a pass right across the goal mouth, but the latter could not get up in time and the ball sounded with the Navy leading by 1 goal to nothing.

3rd Chukka: After a naval raid in the opening minutes, which failed to materialise, the Civilian took the upper hand completely and won registered three goals. The first was scored by Major Rotherham, after a fine individual effort by Mr. Beith. The second point was scored from close quarters by Major Rotherham, while Mr. Beith put the finishing touch to a capital run by Mr. Bartholomew for the third point.

4th Chukka: In the opening minute of the final period, Mr. Pollock scored from close to the right corner post, the ball cannoning off the far goal-post—a capital, if somewhat lucky effort. The naval men, however, were by no means finished with; and half-way through the chukka, Capt. Neville scored with a shot from nearly mid-field. Towards the end, the Civilian had the better of exchanges, but there was no further scoring.

To-day the "shoot" will be concluded, when the Indian troops will participate, the chief events being the Gascoigne and Hutton Challenge Cup.

SANITARY BOARD. THE TYPHOID QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. N. L. Smith presiding.

The following communication from the Government relative to the suggested investigation on the subject of typhoid was laid on the table by the Chairman, who said the matter was open for discussion.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,
24th March, 1925.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 155/1924 of the 26th February, 1925, I am directed to forward for the information of the Sanitary Board, a copy of a minute by the Principal Civil Medical Officer dealing with the proposal to have a thorough investigation of the persistence of typhoid fever in the Colony. The Government concurs in the views of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(sd.) A. G. M. Fletcher,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.
(Minute.)

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.
Were there an epidemic of typhoid, the source of infection of which had not been discovered, I think that there would be a call for a special investigation; but this is not the case and with the exception of the small, non-Chinese epidemic of last summer, the origin of which was investigated by the Medical Officer of Health, who came to a conclusion which I think was a right one, there has been nothing in the nature of epidemic typhoid. The cases which have been occurring are all isolated ones and there is nothing to suggest that the exact means of infection is the same in each case.

Any person or persons asked to investigate the occurrence of typhoid would first of all consider the two sources which are the most common causes of epidemic typhoid namely water and milk, but these are already carefully and regularly investigated by experts. We know of the water:—

- (1) That there is some pollution in the catchment areas.
- (2) That the filter beds do not adequately remove the effects of this pollution.

The water is therefore chlorinated in order to ensure safety. As to the milk, it is regularly examined bacteriologically and the standard is known to be generally good. So far then the work of the investigators would only bring to light facts that are quite well known.

But as I have said above there is no epidemic of typhoid and the mere fact that the cases are isolated ones is strong evidence that the source of infection is not a general one such as water or milk and this being so no general investigation could be expected to be of any utility. Each case is an individual one and has to be investigated as a separate entity. All that is required for the infection of a person with typhoid is the conveyance into the human body of material which has become infected with typhoid bacilli and the number of the various articles of food which may be so infected is very great and are also the ways by which the articles can be infected.

It is unfortunately the case that a certain number of persons who have had typhoid can carry the bacilli after recovery from the disease and the excreta (including urine) of such persons form an infective nidus from which others may be infected. Any effort to detect these "carriers" in a community such as this is an absolutely impossible and hopeless task. In isolated cases such as we have, one may be due to the consumption of food which has been infected by a fly which has previously alighted on infected material, another from eating infected vegetables in a raw state, and investigation is not going to help in cases of this nature. What is required is individual carelessness and the gradual improvement of the sanitary conditions generally. Under the living conditions of Hongkong with its teeming population and confined space it would be extraordinary if cases of typhoid did not occur. I am not of opinion that a general investigation such as asked for is required or would be likely to have any beneficial results.

(sd.) J. B. Addison,
P.C.M.O.

17th March 1925.

DR. KOCH'S REMARKS.

Dr. Koch said he would like to make a few remarks on the reply of the Government, which he took to have been carefully thought out. The P.C.M.O. stated that there was no epidemic and that the cases which occurred were isolated cases and that there was nothing to suggest that the exact amount of infection was the same in each case. That, to his mind, was exactly what they said and why they wanted an investigation. It was, of course, a fact that where epidemics occurred in definite circumscribed areas, investigation soon settled the source of origin. No one could dispute such a self-evident statement. The importance of research, he urged, was that work should be done in these isolated cases to find out, because if these sources of infection which caused these isolated cases might cause a serious epidemic when conditions were favourable. When, years ago, cases of typhoid occurred after eating oysters, investigators were not content to sit down and fold their hands and attribute it to well-known means of conveyance, as milk and water. They set to work and discovered where the infection arose and by suitable measures were able to indicate these and thus prevent further pollution. That happened not very long ago. The P.C.M.O. reiterated that there was no

(Continued on next column).

SENSATIONAL ARREST. SEQUEL TO THEFT OF TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES.

As a sequel to five travellers' cheques, stolen from the American Express Company's Shanghai Branch, being cashed in Hongkong, the police yesterday made a sensational arrest.

The man who cashed the cheques—alleged to be an American—who gave his name as Maurice H. Jones was arrested yesterday afternoon in Kowloon.

Yesterday the following statement appeared in Police reports:—

FIVE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES.

A report made to the Police by the American Express Company states that five travellers' cheques, issued by their branch at Shanghai, were cashed in Hongkong recently. It has since been learned that the cheques were stolen, and the description of the man who cashed them in Hongkong has been given to the police. The cheques were made out in favour of the Kwan Hing Jewellery shop of Wellington Street and the Wing Sing shoe shop, of Praya East.

When the Police visited Mr. Jones, at the hotel at which he was staying, they demanded his passport. He said that he had not one in his possession, but that he would produce papers to establish his identity. Thereupon he produced several travellers' cheques. The Police then took him into custody.

It is alleged that the cheques involve the sum of \$2,000.

A NASTY ACCIDENT. JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHER IS BADLY BURNED.

Just after His Excellency Major-General C. G. Lauri, C.B., C.M.G. (the G.O.C. the Forces in China), had presented the cup and medals to the winners in the Garrison Hockey Competition at the Soldiers' Club on Monday night, Mr. Yukiama, a Japanese photographer, who had attended to take a flashlight photograph of the proceedings, met with a nasty accident. Thinking that his ribbon had gone out, Mr. Yukiama lowered his apparatus and picking up a tin of magnesium powder dropped some more into the tray. The charge suddenly went off and he received the full force of the explosion in his face, being badly burned and overcome by the fumes. He was led out, blinded by the accident, and given first aid in the Medical Inspection Room, being later taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

epidemic of typhoid. That was not one of their criticisms; they were not talking about an epidemic of typhoid. But he went on to say that no general investigation could be expected to be of any utility. He (the speaker) must say that he was surprised that such a deliberate opinion was expressed by an official of the standing of the P.C.M.O. It had been adopted by the Government and this seemed to be the policy of the Government in all these matters. He might say further that they could attribute to this policy the bad reputation that Hongkong had abroad with regard to health conditions. The P.C.M.O. only stated well-known facts as regarded conveyance when he spoke of articles of food being infected and of carriers, but when he spoke of the detection of carriers as absolutely an impossible and hopeless task and that investigation was not going to help, the speaker could only express his absolute astonishment at such a pronouncement from the chief health officer of the Colony. He will maintain and urged that serious research should be undertaken in spite of the P.C.M.O.'s opinion that general investigation such as is asked for was not necessary, and that it would have no beneficial effect contrary to what was conveyed in the opinion which had been laid on the table from the Government. He (the speaker) maintained that the general investigation such as was asked was necessary.

DAIRY REGISTRATIONS.

The next item of interest on the agenda was a motion by the President on the subject of appointing an ad hoc Committee for the grant of Dairy Registrations at Diamond Hill.

Explaining this motion, the CHAIRMAN said it was suggested that an unofficial member be appointed to this committee. He did not think there would be any objection to this. He would very shortly explain the position of this scheme. The idea was to remove a number of small milk supplies from a number of scattered Chinese villages to a central area where the supply could be guaranteed as far as possible. The site had been carefully chosen and a number of the lots had already been sold. They would be used as small dairies, and therefore registration by the Board was more or less of a formality. The only point was that every particular plan would have to be carefully examined by the technical experts of the Department. It would entail an extra amount of work. If an official was added it would possibly delay matters, but that did not matter so very much. He had no objection to an unofficial member being added if that was the wish of the Board. The CHAIRMAN moved:—"That a committee be appointed consisting of the President, the M.O.H. and the C.V.S. to examine the plans of the dairies at Diamond Hill and to grant registration of dairies to lot-holders in this locality."

Dr. PEARCE seconded.

The motion was carried unanimously. Those present at the meeting were: Mr. N. L. Smith (Chairman), Dr. W. V. Koch, Dr. J. C. MacGowan, Dr. W. T. Pearce (M.O.H.), the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. S. W. Ho, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, and Mr. Kennedy Skipton (Secretary). Others present were: Dr. Severn (Assistant M.O.H.) and Mr. D. Davies (Assistant Secretary).

THE EARNSHAW ENQUIRY. "DEATH DUE TO MISADVENTURE." JURY'S VERDICT AND RIDER.

The enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Reginald Earnshaw who was killed as the result of jumping in a parachute from an aeroplane at an exhibition of flying at Kowloon, was concluded yesterday, when the Jury brought in a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

When the enquiry was resumed at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, the Coroner (Mr. E. W. Hamilton) announced that Inspector Angus was unwell and would be unable to attend.

The first witness was Dr. G. W. Hope who received the body of the late Mr. Earnshaw at the Victoria Mortuary. He gave evidence to this effect and said that he could find no clue on the body which showed why Mr. Earnshaw failed to rid himself of the parachute-belts when he fell into the sea.

Mr. George Bing of the "motor-boat" company was next called.

The Coroner: Were you personally acquainted with the late Mr. Earnshaw?—Yes.

Do you recollect him calling on you shortly before he met his death?—Yes, but he did not visit me about the motor-boat.

Did he not tell you that he wanted a motor-boat and that he was about to jump from an aeroplane?—No.

Then you did not know until later that it was your motor-boat which failed to arrive in time to rescue him?—No, the chit was sent to the wharfinger.

Did you see this chit before the motor-boat started out?—No.

When did you first see it?—In the evening, when he was dead.

If you had seen this before would you have gone in the motor-boat yourself?—Yes.

Mr. B. A. Westley (foreman of the Jury): How many men comprised the crew of the motor-boat?—Three.

The Coroner: I suppose there were one engineer and two small boys—apprentices, I think?—Yes.

THE COXSAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Yeung Tik Wah, the coxswain of the motor-boat, then gave evidence.

The Coroner: Do you remember being ordered to go to Kowloon City in order to pick up a gentleman if he went into the sea?—Yes.

Who gave you that order?—Ah Sum, the man on the wharf.

Where is Ah Sum now?—He has left Hongkong.

Did you see Mr. Earnshaw before he went up in the aeroplane?—No. My orders were to keep my eyes open and to get the boat to where he would drop.

Were you told to stay in any particular place?—Yes, in Kowloon Bay.

Were you told to keep your engine running?—Yes. I was to follow the aeroplane, I followed it as best as I could, but it turned round and then the man jumped.

How did you get down by Kowloon Pier then? When Mr. Earnshaw reached the water you were at the other end of the embankment?—I followed the machine, but it turned round and the boat was not quick enough to get to the spot.

The Coroner: This is very clear. The coxswain tried to follow the aeroplane in the motor-boat at a rate of seven knots, while Mr. Abbott was travelling at a rate of 40 miles an hour.

What did you do when you saw him drop from the aeroplane?—I went full speed ahead towards the spot.

How long was it after he struck the water that you arrived there?—About five minutes.

You saw nothing of him?—There was nothing there except the cap which was floating on the water.

The Coroner recalled Mr. Abbott.

How do you account for the parachute sinking so quickly?—I am afraid that Mr. Earnshaw's weight must have dragged it down. It only weighed 15 pounds. When I came down myself in a parachute of exactly the same type it floated for 15 minutes. On land, of course, a parachute remains open and is just like a sail.

Could Mr. Earnshaw swim?—I don't know. People said that he was a good swimmer.

Mr. Claude Earnshaw was recalled.

The Coroner: Was your brother a good swimmer?—A fair swimmer.

Had he any experience of swimming with his clothes on?—No. I don't think so.

CORONER'S SUMMING UP.

The Coroner, in summing up, said the evidence on the facts seemed to be clear. The rumours had been cleared up. Mr. Earnshaw had made a parachute jump once before in Manila. He intended to land on the earth, but certain precautions were taken in the event of his dropping in the sea. He had arranged for a motor-boat to be present. There were only three uncertain points. Why, when he landed in the water, did he fail to release the belt which secured him by only one buckle? Another question was the reason why he disappeared so quickly, and whether the parachute was a suitable one, or was it responsible for causing his death? If in the opinion of the Jury the parachute was in order, and the deceased failed to unfasten the buckle, no blame could attach to anyone concerned with the School of Aviation. The case was one, obviously of accidental death, but if proper precautions were not taken it was the Jury's duty to ensure the people concerned with the School. With regard to the motor-boat, Mr. Earnshaw ordered it himself, and we were told at the beginning of the enquiry that the motor-boat was right out of the way. The coxswain had told a very clear story to the effect that he followed the aeroplane, but it turned round and he could not follow it fast enough. "This I think," said his Worship, "was an error of judgment, but the witness is a simple sort of man, and he went straight ahead."

(Continued on next column).

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SER. B. GOLLAN).]

INDIAN DRIVER DISCHARGED.

There were seven cases down for trial at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, of which only two were concluded.

The Jury were Mr. A. Shaw (foreman), Messrs. H. T. Alabaster, G. Gompertz, A. D'Almada, H. Goldenburg, J. A. M. Graca, and M. A. Gomez.

The first case was that of Bakshish Singh, a chauffeur in the employ of the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, charged with the unlawful possession of a revolver. Mr. H. K. Holmes, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, whilst Mr. H. S. Fitzroy (instructed by Messrs. Lee and Russ) defended.

The prosecution alleged that on the 22nd March defendant went to the Fire Brigade Station in Des Vaux Road Central, and told Jummee Khan, a policeman seconded to the Fire Brigade, to whom he owed \$30, that he would give him a revolver in lieu of half the money. On March 27th defendant came again and told Jummee Khan that he had given the revolver to Bachan Singh to bring to him. Jummee Khan then consulted Lau Kai Chau, a motor driver also seconded to the police, and they decided to arrest Bachan Singh. He was eventually seen in the Praya and the revolver found in his possession. In consequence of a statement he made, the defendant was arrested. At the Central Magistracy defendant had denied having any knowledge of the revolver, and also said he did not owe Jummee Khan \$30.

Lau Kai Chau gave evidence of arresting Bachan Singh, after he had been told by Jummee Khan that he had a revolver in his possession.

Jummee Khan, giving evidence, said that defendant owed him \$30 and asked him whether he would take a revolver which he desired to sell in half-payment. He consented. When defendant told him on March 27th that he had given the revolver to Bachan Singh, he and Lau Kai Chau decided to arrest the latter.

Questioned by Mr. Fitzroy, witness said: "We try to get men to have full confidence in us; that is how we get cases."

Bachan Singh, a watchman at Sir Paul Chater's bungalow, in whose possession the revolver was found, said that it was given to him on March 27th by defendant who told witness to meet him in the day. He also said that if he did not meet defendant, the latter should give him the revolver. Defendant had that day given him half a bottle of rum, which made him drunk. He was arrested soon after the revolver had been given him by the defendant. In answer to Mr. Fitzroy, witness said he was not told to take it to Jummee Khan. He had seen the revolver in the possession of defendant before the day on which it was given him, but it was kept in a box owned by Bachan Singh, who lived with himself and defendant.

Bachan Singh said he had known defendant for two years but he had never seen a revolver in his possession.

Defendant, in answer to Fitzroy, said the story told by Bachan Singh was false. Witness was an enemy of his. Jummee Khan was also an enemy of his. He also knew that Jummee Khan was a policeman.

He had on the date when he was alleged to have given the revolver to Bachan Singh been out driving members of the P.D.D.

Both Mr. Holmes and Mr. Fitzroy addressed the jury. Mr. Fitzroy said that both Bachan Singh and Jummee Khan said defendant was their friend, whilst defendant said they were enemies of his. Defendant knew Jummee Khan to be a policeman and he asked the jury to believe that defendant would not have been such a deliberate fool as to have put his head in the lion's mouth.

His Lordship addressed the Jury for 20 minutes.

The Jury, after deliberating in private for 15 minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty and defendant was discharged.

On being told the decision defendant turned to the Jury and saluting them said: "Thank you, gentlemen."

WHY HE RETURNED.

Wong Ming, alias Wong Ching Kan, pleaded guilty to having returned from banishment in contravention of the Ordinance. His Lordship pointed out that this was the fourth time he had returned after he had been sentenced respectively to 6 months with hard labour and 2 years with hard labour. Defendant said that he had returned this time because there was a general commandeering of coolies for the army in Canton. He was sentenced to 3 years' hard labour.

and followed the aeroplane. When he saw the aeroplane turning he turned back but it was too late. If you think that it was the duty of the people concerned with the School to make enquiries as to how many motor-boats there were then you will find they were to blame in this matter. What you have to do is to assess whether any reasonable precautions were not taken by Mr. Abbott or other officials of the School."

THE JURY'S RIDER.

The Jury then retired for about ten minutes, and on returning gave a verdict that "death was due to misadventure" with a rider that considering the close proximity of the sea, insufficient precautions were taken in order to rescue Mr. Earnshaw. The Jury also expressed sympathy with the relatives of Mr. Earnshaw, and especially Mr. Claude Earnshaw, deceased's brother.

The Coroner: I may say I agree largely with your verdict. I too would like to associate myself with the expression of sympathy to Mr. Claude Earnshaw and the other relatives of the deceased.

The Jury comprised: Messrs. R. A. Westley, Gutters and Jane.



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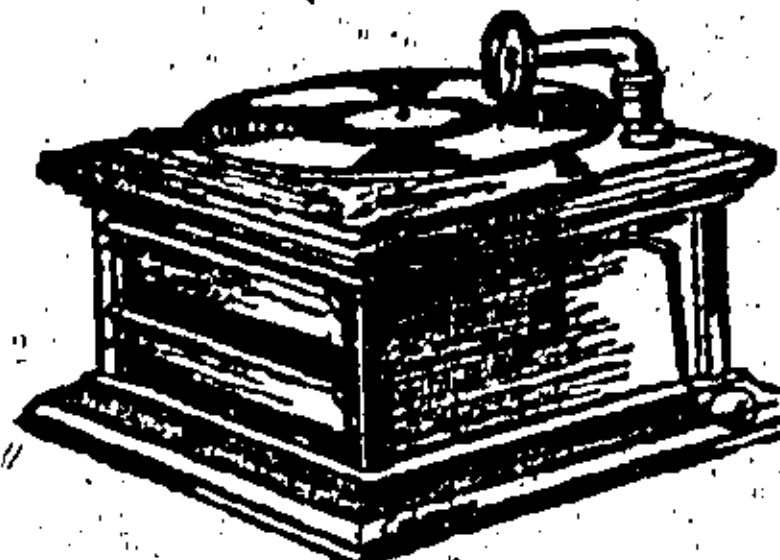
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

KOWLOON GOLF CLUB

MEMBERS are notified that the Course will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 25th, and SUNDAY, 26th INST., from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

WM. PATTERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

THE FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at St. George's Hotel, Chater Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 7th MAY, 1925, at 2.30 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the period ended 31st March, 1925, and Electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 4th May, 1925, until Thursday, the 7th May, 1925, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1925.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NEW ISSUE OF CAPITAL

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Second and Final Call of \$5 per Share on Shares of the New Issue is payable on or before the 1st day of MAY, 1925.

Cheques should be sent addressed to the Company, together with Certificate of Title in respect of the First Call, when fully paid Certificates will be issued.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company in respect of the New Issue Shares will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 22nd day of April, until Saturday, the 2nd day of May, 1925 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares of the New Issue can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1925.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

THE Steamship "KANSAS"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 27th April, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 4th May, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1925.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "SIBERIAN PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port on 21st instant. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 25th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNES (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Coleman's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1925.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship "LAHORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port at 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 25th April, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. on the Day previous to Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
NAOKINSON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1925.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOXING BOXING

AT THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BANTAM, FEATHER, LIGHT, MIDDLE, WELTER and HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP. Open to all Clubs and The Services of the Colony.

ADMISSION—

Ring Side Reserved Seat.....\$3.
Unreserved.....\$2 and \$1.
Season.....\$30.
Members, Season.....\$3.

Members, Sailors, Soldiers and Boys—Half Price.
For THURSDAY and FRIDAY ONLY.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

R. C. WITCHELL

[2136]

YACHTING.

"TREVESA TROPHY."

THE FIRST BIENNIAL RACE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th INSTANT, commencing at 4 P.M.

Any Ship in Port on that Day may Enter Not More Than Two Boats.

Boats must be Ordinary Merchant Ships (Lifeboats, fitted with Standard Equipment in accordance with Board of Trade Regulations.

Race will Start with Masts Shipped and Sails Down. On the Signal to Start Sails must be Hoisted and Boats may proceed Sailing, Rowing or both at the discretion of the Helmsman.

Boats shall carry an Asiatic Crew as follows—
24 to 26 feet Boat.....6 Men.
26 to 28 feet Boat.....8 Men.

And One Officer, all of whom must belong to the Ship entering the Race.

COURSE—Start from CHANNEL ROCKS, Kowloon Rock (P) Mark Boat OF YACHT CLUB (S) Over Rock GUN BOY (P) Finish at YACHT CLUB Across Line West to East.

Any further particulars may be obtained from
A. W. TICKLE (c/o P.W.D.),
Hon. Secretary.
ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

[2127]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

LUNCHEON, ST. GEORGE'S DAY, THURSDAY, 23rd APRIL.

MEMBERS are Reminded that The Manager, HONGKONG HOTEL, must be advised of their Intention to be Present Not Later Than WEDNESDAY, NOON.

[2128]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

THE Committee of the Society will lay A WRATH on the CROQUET on ST. GEORGE'S DAY, APRIL 23rd, at 12.45 P.M. It is hoped that as many Members as possible will be present.

[2121]

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

A DINNER will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, at 8 P.M. on THURSDAY, APRIL 23rd (ST. GEORGE'S DAY). Will any Members or Ex-members of the Regiment not already known to the Organizers of this Dinner kindly communicate with

W. F. SIMMONS,
HONGKONG TEAMWAT, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1925.

[2124]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

MEMBERS are Notified that THE CLOSING CRUISE and LADIES' DAY will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th MAY NEXT.

Ladies and Guests are Cordially Invited.
A. W. TICKLE,
Hon. Secretary.

[2127]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

SITUATE at SHAMSHUPO in the DEPENDENCY of KOWLOON and COLONY of HONGKONG and known as NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOTS Nos. 221 and 223. Together with all Messages or Other Erections and Buildings thereon respectively.

IN TWO LOTS BY
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
AT
THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
China Building,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong,
on
WEDNESDAY,
THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, 1925,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. GEO. E. HALL BRUFTON & CO.,
Mortgagees' Solicitors,
St. George's Building,
Chater Road, Hongkong,
or to
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
The Auctioneer,
China Building,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

[2111]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Box No. 1, K. X. Y. Z. Y. L. 23,
40, 630, 979, 1609, 1890.

BATHING HUT at BRUNEL BAY
WANTED. Please Communicate with
R. V. H., Box No. 29, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

[2125]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held in the Office of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., 15th April, 1925, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1924, and of Electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15th, to SATURDAY, APRIL 25th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the General Managers,
R. FARRANT,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1925.

[2091]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, "ST. GEORGE'S" BUILDING, No. 6, COVINGTON ROAD, on MONDAY, the 27th APRIL, 1925, at 11.30 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st December, 1924, and Electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1925, until MONDAY, the 27th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1925.

[2092]

NAVY LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above, will take place in the City Hall at 3.15 P.M. on TUESDAY, 23rd APRIL.

All Members are strongly urged to Attend.
L. M. WHITE,
Hon. Secretary.

[2123]

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

RIFLE MEETING TO BE HELD ON 25th and 26th APRIL, 1925, AT OLD KOWLOON CITY "A" RANGE.

EVENT 1.—CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY. Open to all, to be shot under COLONY. Stage Conditions. Aperture Sight and Slings allowed. SUNDAY, 26th, 10 A.M.

EVENT 2.—UNITED SERVICES, CHAMPIONSHIP. Open to all Members of R.M. Navy, Army, the Hongkong Police and the Hongkong Firemen Corps. SUNDAY, 26th, 10 A.M.

EVENT 3.—MUSKETRY COMPETITION. Open to any Team of 8 men and 1 leader (who does not fire), from H.M. Navy, Army, Volunteers, Police Force and Private Rifle Clubs, as many Teams as desired may enter from each Unit. SATURDAY, 25th, 2.30 P.M.

EVENT 4.—Conditions as Event 3. Open to any individual to be shot concurrently with Team shoot. SATURDAY, 25th, 9 A.M.

EVENT 5.—FIVE COMPETITION. Open to any Team of 6 men. SATURDAY, 25th, 9 A.M.

EVENT 6.—ATTACK COMPETITION. Open to any Member of Teams of eight (Unlimited Entries from any Unit) and a leader. SATURDAY, 25th, 11 A.M.

ENTRANCE FEE.....\$5.00.

EVENT 7.—REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY. Both Days, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

EVENT 8.—REVOLVER POOL. Both Days.

Competitors for all Events, except Events 7 and 8 must send in their Names together with Entrance Fees, Not Later Than WEDNESDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1925, to the Hon. Secretary.

C. H. SUMMERS,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Tatoo Dock, Quarry Bay.

[2123]

WANTED.

WANTED Some Old Second Hand CARPETS for Packing Purposes, No Matter How Old but Must be Clean.

Apply to—
MR. PERCY SMITH,
6, Des Voeux Road Central.

[2117]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement).

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

[2032]

TO LET.

STORAGE SPACE on Marine Lots with Godowns and Chinese Houses TO LET.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,
Kowloon Bay.

[1799]

TO LET.

POSSESSION 1st JUNE, "KELLET MANOR" being No. 135, Mount KELLET.

Apply on the Premises, or to—
MR. H. PERCY SMITH,
6, Des Voeux Road Central.

[2118]

TO LET.

FROM APRIL FLATS in CHAN TONG Two Minutes from SHAMZEN BRITISH BRIDGE, With Bath-rooms, Kitchens and Servant Quarters, Electric Lights, and Water.

Apply—
E. E. MOGRA,
25, British Consulate, SHAMZEN.

[2037]

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS.

DEWAR'S

"VICTORIA VAT"

THE VERY FINEST OLD

SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

[2123]

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 22ND, 1925.

A HINT TO THE AUTHORITIES.

The Chinese have many habits, some of them, to the European idea, quaint and pleasing, and others, in the same view, frankly objectionable. Principal in the latter category is the generally prevalent habit of spitting in public places. No matter where it may be—on the top of a tram, on a ferry-boat, in a crowded street with a high wind blowing—Chinese of both sexes will suddenly start a series of appalling throat-noises, culminating in copious and noisome expectoration.

Quite apart from the unpleasantness of the practice, it has been irrefutably established that spitting in public places leads to the dissemination of disease; and offenders in this respect, who, in Hongkong, comprise practically the entire Chinese community, constitute, as far as the general health of the public is concerned, an agency for harm which is by no means negligible. Diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, and so on, are of constant occurrence in Hongkong, and it would be interesting to ascertain in what degree the prevalence of spitting among the Chinese is responsible for such cases. The Sanitary Board has done excellent work in the interests of the public health, and will presumably continue to do so; but we suggest to that body, and to the Government of Hongkong, that increased activity in the suppression of this indubitably noxious habit would lead to gratifying results. Prosecutions under the Building Ordinance, and others, are frequently heard in the police-courts, and much good is done by these in training the Chinese idea in the way it should go. The Chinese has a high esteem for dollars, and a series of fines on an ascending scale serves to inculcate in him a marked respect for laws and regulations which otherwise he would not doubt regard as mere "foreign" foolishness. It is not clear whether spitting in public places is actually a

legal offence in Hongkong. In 1908, nearly twenty years ago, a recommendation was made at a meeting of the Sanitary Board by the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, that it should be punishable by fine or imprisonment, and the President (Mr. C. McI. Messers) later remarked "We should first have to make it illegal." In this connection, it is interesting to consider the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1901, made about five years previous to the meeting referred to. Sub-section 17 of Section 25, which deals with "nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily," refers to "any act, omission, or thing which is, or may be, dangerous to life or injurious to health or property." This would appear quite unmistakably to cover the practice mentioned. In any case, to obviate any possibility of doubt, it should be a matter of little difficulty to introduce a by-law specifying the particular act to which we allude and to make it punishable by fine, or in aggravated cases, by imprisonment. It could in such an event be made abundantly clear to the Chinese community that spitting in public places is dangerous to the general health, and moreover, that any person found doing so would be prosecuted. It is possible that some sort of requests to the Chinese public to refrain from spitting are posted in public places by the authorities, but if so, they are clearly of little use, and they should be more conspicuously displayed, and couched in stronger language, so that the Chinese reader should at last realize that he would be unwise to continue to regard their message in his eternal spirit of "Makkee." There is little doubt that a period of really energetic prosecutions against offenders in this respect, with increased fines for each successive individual conviction, would quickly bring about a marked decrease in a practice which is as dangerous as it is offensive. The officials of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have done excellent work on these lines in suppressing the overcrowding of poultry in crates—another very prevalent habit among the Chinese; and similar action to suppress spitting in public places might reasonably be expected to have equally beneficial results. The prevention of cruelty to animals is without question a very important matter, but the safeguarding of the public health is of equal—indeed of greater—importance.

The police having received complaints from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of extensive pilferage and thieving from the cargoes of rice from vessels in the harbour, posted special pickets on Monday. As a consequence of their vigilance they were able to arrest four offenders.

The Command Orders by Major-General Luard, issued yesterday, confirm the report that in the programme of intended reliefs during the year 1925-26, the 1st Bn. The East Yorkshire Regiment, now in Egypt, is to relieve the 1st Bn. The Loyal Regiment, in North China. The Loyals go to India. In the Artillery Branch, the 13th Heavy Battery will proceed to India being relieved in Hongkong by the 5th Heavy Battery from Gibraltar.

A daring robbery was carried out at No. 404, Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, on Monday. After intimating that they had a parcel to deliver, a number of men succeeded in gaining entrance to the house, overpowered the inmates—the wife of the principal tenant, her child and an amah—and demanded their valuables under a threat of death. After remaining for an hour and a half on the floor, the robbers escaped with money, jewellery and property to the value of \$1,544.

The return of notifiable diseases for the week ended on April 18th, shows 3 fatal cases of small-pox. Four deaths occurred in previously notified cases. The return shows 2 fatal cases of diphtheria, out of 3 reported, 2 cases of enteric fever, and 5 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, 3 of which were fatal. All the above cases were Chinese except 1 case of small-pox, which was Indian. The return for the 24 hours ended on April 20th shows 2 Chinese cases of enteric fever.

"Christian Theosophy," will be the subject of the week's public lecture of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society, 16, Queen's Road, Central, this evening at 8.45 p.m. The public are invited.—ADVT.

[2123]

[2117]

[2032]

[1799]

[2118]

[2037]

[2123]

[2117]

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[2118]

[2037]

HIE: THE GOVERNOR.

INSPECTS WORK ON NEW GAOL AT NGAU SHE WAN.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) paid a visit yesterday morning to the site at Ngau Shi Wan, where work is at present in progress for the construction of the new gaol.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by his A.D.C. (Capt. Neville), the Hon. Mr. H. T. Greasy, D.P.W., and others, spent upwards of an hour in inspecting the work, which at the present stage consists of pile-driving.

Sir Edward, who showed a great interest in the operations, and expressed pleasure at the progress that was being made, started back for Kowloon just before 1 p.m., and returned to Hongkong in the Government launch Victoria.

ARMED ROBBERIES FOILED. SMART CIVILIAN AND POLICE CAPTURED YESTERDAY.

Two more armed robberies were attempted yesterday, one attempt being made at a house in Kai Yan Road; while the other raid took place at No. 36, Chatham Road, Kowloon. In neither instance, however, did the robbers succeed in stealing anything.

About noon yesterday three or four men, armed with revolvers, entered the first floor of No. 28, Kai Yan Road, and surprised a woman and three men who were playing mah jong. One of the gang seized one of the male players and pointed a revolver at him. With great promptitude, however, the woman managed to slip out of the house unobserved and raised an alarm. This frightened the raiders, who made their escape without having had time to steal anything.

SMART CAPTURES. "The other armed raid was made at between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, when three men, armed with revolvers, entered the second floor of No. 36, Chatham Road, Kowloon, by means of the door, which was open. The room was occupied by a woman who was playing dominoes with others. One of the robbers said he was looking for a

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]LORD ALLENBY'S SUCCESSOR.
GOVERNMENT HAS REACHED NO
DECISION YET.

London, April 21st.

In connection with the report that the Rt. Hon. Sir George Lloyd, G.C.S.I., P.C., D.S.O., will succeed Field-Marshal Lord Allenby as High Commissioner for Egypt, Reuter's Agency understands that the British Government has not yet decided with regard to Lord Allenby's successor.

The Daily Mail says that it has been definitely decided that the Rt. Hon. Sir George Lloyd, P.C., M.P., will succeed Lord Allenby.

Lord Ronaldshay was offered the post, but declined it, according to the Daily Mail.

THE WORLD'S RUBBER.

MINING LANE DEALERS
FORETELL SHORTAGE.

London, April 21st.

Rubber dealers in Mining Lane state that there will be a world rubber shortage before very long. Statistics show that supplies of rubber in London are decreasing by 1,000 tons a week.

The anti-restrictionists declare that the increased consumption of rubber alone is responsible, since the reduction of the output on British plantations is more than equalled by the increase of the Dutch output.

CONFERENCE AT ROME.

RETURN TO GOLD BASIS IS
RECOMMENDED.

Rome, April 21st.

After a plenary session at which the resolution that currency should be established on a gold basis was approved, the Inter-Parliamentary Trade Conference closed.

[A Rome message on April 17th read: The inaugural meeting of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference held in the Capitol in the presence of the King and Signor Mussolini was attended by delegations representing thirty-seven States.

Signors Tittoni and Mussolini made speeches of welcome. The British, French, Belgian, Japanese and other delegates replied.]

LIGHTHOUSE NEAR DIJON.

GUIDE TO AEROPLANES ON
PARIS-ALGERS ROUTE.

Paris, April 21st.

A revolving lighthouse of 1,000,000,000 candlepower on Mont Afrique, near Dijon was lighted for the first time to-day. It is the most powerful in the world.

It is meant primarily as a guide for aeroplanes, flying between Paris and Algiers. The lights will be visible, on a clear night, for 500 miles.

Brussels, Frankfurt and Milan are all within range.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARMY AEROPLANE CRASHES.

TWO LIVES LOST IN PUNITIVE
ACTION.

London, April 20th.

A Colonial Office communiqué says a British aeroplane crashed and was totally burnt, the two occupants being killed, presumably brought down by rifle fire from the ground, in the course of a punitive air action in the Beled-Siejar area against the Yezidi chief, who has thrice refused to attend a conference summoned to settle the rival claims for supremacy by himself and another chieftain.

[The Yezidi are a religious sect in Turkish and Persian Kurdistan and Upper Armenia, about 50,000 in number. The word Yezidi means "Star-worshippers."]

PRINCE OF WALES.

ANOTHER WARM WELCOME ON
RETURN TO LAGOS.

Lagos, April 20th.

After a 1,400-mile train journey to Kano and back, which passed off without a hitch, the Prince of Wales returned this afternoon in a very fit condition. He congratulated the acting manager of the line and also the train officials.

The Prince's arrival was marked by a climax of enthusiasm. A hundred thousand people jammed the streets over a distance of three miles, and the Royal party had the greatest difficulty in motor-ing as through a human sea.

EARLIER CABLES.

UNREST IN BULGARIA.

ALLEGED CHIEF CONSPIRATORS
ARE KILLED.

Sofia, April 20th.

The ex-officer and Communist leader Minkoff, alleged to be the principal conspirator in the plot against the Government, and to have placed the infernal machine in the cathedral, was killed by the police when resisting arrest.

LATEST CABLES.

POLICE ACTIVITIES.

Sofia, April 21st.

The police, last evening, discovered the hiding place of Yankoff, one of the Communist leaders. They called upon him to surrender. Yankoff fired and threw bombs, whereupon the Police fired a volley, killing Yankoff.

Yankoff, who was formerly an officer, is believed to have shared responsibility for engineering the outrage with Minkoff, who was killed yesterday.

EARLIER CABLES.

A JUSTIFIABLE REQUEST.

Paris, April 20th.

Before deciding Bulgaria's request as regards increasing the army, the Conference of Ambassadors submitted the technical aspect to the Inter-Allied Military Mission, who specially met for the purpose.

The Inter-Allied Mission reported that Bulgaria's request was justifiable.

EARLIER CABLES.

WIRELESS CONGRESS.

WAVE LENGTHS RECOMMENDED
FOR AMATEURS.

Paris, April 20th.

The juridical section of the international Wireless Congress has resolved that the right to intellectual property recognised by the international Convention of Bern applies to wireless diffusion of all intellectual works.

The Congress has also approved a series of recommendations whereby specific wave lengths will be assigned to amateurs in different regions, with a view to obviating confusion caused by similarity of wave lengths.

A sub-committee has suggested the following wave lengths for Europe, in metres:—115 to 95, 75 to 70, and 47 to 43.

For Canada:—120 to 115, and 45 to 41.5.

For the United States:—55 to 75, and 41.5 to 37.3.

For the rest of the world:—95 to 85, and 37.5 to 35.

TROUBLE AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

SQUABBLE AMONG KAFFIRS IS
CAUSE OF RIOTS.

Bloemfontein, April 20th.

Starting with a squabble in the Kaffir location, serious disturbances have developed here, necessitating the calling out of the military, Volunteers and a large force of police. The latter tried to negotiate, but encountered showers of stones. Thereupon they attempted to arrest the ringleaders, but, meeting obstruction, they fired on the crowd of four thousand, after a warning.

Four natives were killed and 21 injured, whilst fifty were arrested. Two Europeans were seriously wounded.

All is now quiet.

ARMS TRADE CONTROL.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT WILL NOT
JOIN CONFERENCE.

Geneva, April 20th.

M. Chicherin has informed the Secretary General of the League of Nations that the Soviet Government declines to participate in the international conference on the control of arms and munitions, assembling here on May 4th, on the ground that the question involves interference by the League with the internal affairs of the Soviet.

THE FLIGHT TO JAVA.

QUEEN OF HOLLAND BESTOWS
HONOURS ON AIRMEN.

The Hague, April 20th.

H.M. the Queen of Holland has bestowed a silver medal of honour of the Order of the House of Orange, for their energy and courage, on the airmen, Van Der Hoop, Poelman and Van Der Broeke, in recognition of their flight to Java.

REVOLT AT LISBON.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND
SEVENTY-THREE INJURED.

Lisbon, April 20th.

Twelve persons were killed and 73 wounded in the course of yesterday's disturbances. The city is quite calm to-day.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LATEST RESULTS OF GAMES IN
LEAGUE.

London, April 20th.

The following are latest football results:—

Second Division, English League: Chelsea 1, South Shields 1.

Third Division (South): Plymouth 2, Reading 0.

TENNIS PLAYERS SUSPENDED.

SENSATION AT ROEHAMPTON
TOURNAMENT.

London, April 20th.

There was a sensation at Roehampton Club on the first day of the lawn tennis tournament, when Jacob, the all-India Davis Cup captain, was informed that the Lawn Tennis Association had suspended him from all play in tournaments and matches until further notice.

This is a sequel to the Helmore team's visit to Paris, when the Association called upon a number of well-known players for an explanation of their acceptance of hospitality from the Paris Tennis Club.

A. H. Fyfe, who visited Paris with Jacob, has also been suspended.

The Association's official statement says that these two players, not having given the required undertaking by the appointed date to deposit their share of the Paris expenses with the Association, are suspended from playing in open tournaments in Britain until the Council shall otherwise decide.

H.M.S. "EFFINGHAM."

DESTINED AS FLAG-SHIP FOR
EAST INDIES.

London, April 20th.

H.M.S. Effingham, a cruiser of 9,750 tons, laid down in 1917 at Portsmouth, underwent her steam trials to-day. She will be commissioned as flagship of the East Indies Station.

OBITUARY.

HERR HOFFE.

Berlin, April 20th.

Herr Hoffe, who was mentioned as having been arrested in connection with the Barmer bank scandal in February, died shortly after removal to hospital from prison.

[Herr Hoffe was Minister of Posts in the last Marx Cabinet.]

LATEST CABLES.

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

"DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE PRAISES
THEIR WORK.

Washington, April 21st.

President Coolidge, welcoming the annual convention of the "Daughters of the American Revolution," praised their effort for ameliorating the condition of immigrants.

He expressed the opinion that restriction of immigration was necessary, in view of the unprecedented tide which would have flowed to the United States from Europe since the war if there had been no bar.

The President quoted competent authorities as saying that 2,000,000 annually would have come during the past 4 years—or more than twice as many as did come. This would have been more than the United States could well have assimilated and more than European countries could well afford to lose.

U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW.

MR. W. CORRY REMOVED TO
ELLIS ISLAND.

New York, April 21st.

Mr. William Corry, son of Sir William Corry, Director of the Cunard Line, was removed to Ellis Island from the s.s. Lacandon by the immigration authorities to-day.

They state that despite the fact that his passport provided for a six months' visit, Mr. Corry was unable to say how long he purposed remaining in the country as he intended to work for the Cunard Company.

MR. MELLON'S MYSTERY.

HIDES IDENTITY OF NATION
ANXIOUS TO PAY.

Washington, April 21st.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew Mellon, has announced that one nation—a clue to whose identity he declines to disclose, beyond the fact that it owes the United States less than \$50,000,000 and is not Roman—has begun conversations with a view to opening negotiations for a settlement of its debt to the United States.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE
REJECT BILL.

Halifax, April 21st.

The Nova Scotia Legislature, by 13 votes to 8, has rejected the second reading of the Labour measure, known as the Eight-Hour Day Bill.

POLITICAL SITUATION
IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REORGANISATION CONFERENCE.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ADDRESS ON
PEOPLE'S SUFFERINGS.

Peking, April 21st.

The closing ceremony of the Reorganisation Conference took place this morning. The Chief Executive, Tana Chi Jui, attended and read an address in the form of a Poem. He stated that the people had long suffered from political strife. The intellectual leaders of the country have, therefore, assembled and drawn up plans, which will serve as a model for a thousand years.

Mr. Shen Jui Lin replied, on behalf of the members of the Cabinet, and Mr. Chao Erh Sun, replied as Speaker of the Conference.

GOLD FRANC QUESTION.

DOCUMENTS SHOW THAT THE
QUESTION IS NOW SETTLED.

Peking, April 21st.

The Wai Chiao Pao, this afternoon issued documents showing that the Gold Franc Controversy was settled on April 12th.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS.

It is understood that letters exchanged between Mr. Shen Jui Lin and Viscount Marconi, the French Minister, settling the Gold Franc question, are being issued simultaneously to-day in Paris and Peking.

The French agree that the unpaid balance of the French share of the Boxer Indemnity shall be retroceded to China. They also agree to consider the service resumed from December 1st, 1924, instead of from December 1st, 1922; and to the refunding to China in 24 monthly instalments matured and postponed.

China agrees that the balance of the indemnity shall be calculated on the basis of telegraphic transfer, in accordance with the 1905 Protocol—with eventual exchange profits, which might have resulted. From this mode, the payment should be converted into American gold dollars and advanced to the Banque Industrielle by annuities from December 1st, 1924, to 1947, in order to secure a loan issued in gold dollars, bearing 3 per cent. interest, redeemable in 23 years.

The bonds issued as above will be applied to the Far Eastern creditors of the Banque Industrielle and Franco-Chinese educational and philanthropic institutions, according to conditions yearly determinable in Peking.

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"LITTLE" HSU AT ALDERSHOT.

WITNESSES LATEST MODEL
TANKS IN "ACTION."

London, April 20th.

Twelve Chinese army officers headed by General Hsu Shu Tsang (or "Little" Hsu) visited Aldershot to-day.

They toured the command, being conducted by officers of the Headquarters dismounted, where they saw the latest pattern tanks demonstrating the crossing of rough country and surmounting of obstacles. They also visited Foxhills and saw new artillery tractors taking guns across country into and out of action. They inspected the training centres and barracks, and had lunch in the officers' Club.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

OUTLOOK AT TSINGTAO.

IMPENDING UPHEAVAL OVER
GOVERNORSHIP.

COTTON OPERATIVES ON STRIKE.

Tsingtao, April 20th.

The sudden and unexpected arrival here to-day of the Minister for War, Wu Kuang Hsin, simultaneously with a company of Fengtien troops, is considered to have a bearing on the impending political upheaval.

Wu Kuang Hsin immediately conferred with the Acting Governor Wen Shou Te.

Wu Kuang Hsin is a relative of Kao En Hung, now at Wei-hai-wei, who considers himself to be the rightful Governor of Tsingtao.

It is reported here that the mandate appointing Chang Tsung Chang Tapan of Shantung has already been signed.

THE GOVERNMENT DECISION.

Peking, April 20th.

Chinese circles report that the Government have decided to transfer Cheng Shi Chi, the present Shantung Tapan, to the post of Tapan of Anhui in order to make room for the appointment of Chang Tsung Chang.

It is also reported that Wang-Yi Tsang, who is at present Tapan of Anhui, will be offered either a post in the Cabinet or the Chairmanship of the Provisional Advisory Council.

COTTON OPERATIVES STRIKE.

Tsingtao, April 20th.

A walk-out last night by 3,000 workers of the Japanese-owned Taikan Cotton Mill, following a refusal of the management to grant their "twenty-one" demands, has greatly stirred mill circles.

The police arrested two agitators, who are said to be Shanghai students.

There is a possibility that 17,000 other operatives may be affected.

THE BANKING CONSORTIUM.
UNFOUNDED ATTACKS UPON ITS
METHODS.

A special article in the Financial News deals with the accusations directed against the activities of foreign banks in China. It points out that the anti-foreign crusade is against the interest of the bulk of the population. The article is as follows:—

If somebody asks you to lend him some money, you may be certain that he will become your enemy, irrespective of whether you grant his request or refuse it. The only difference is that, if you refuse the loan, he will hold the grudge against you only for a short time, while, if you grant it, he will hate you for the rest of your life. The eternal hatred of debtors against creditors is by no means confined to the relation between individuals; it exists, perhaps even to a more pronounced extent, in the relation between lending and borrowing countries. Had this country refused to grant loans to its allies during the war, it would certainly enjoy now greater popularity in more than one country on the Continent.

It is this hatred of borrower against lender which inspired a very interesting article appearing in the March issue of the Economist (the quarterly publication of the London School of Economics), dealing with the political aspects of international finance in China. The author, Mr. L. L. Tang, directs a violent attack against the methods of the international banking consortium operating in China, in which, as is well-known, British interests are represented. The accusations cannot be passed unnoticed, as they are well calculated to raise doubts in the minds of uninformed readers as to the fairness of the end and of the means of British financial expansion abroad.

CHINESE POINT OF VIEW.

According to Mr. Tang, the object of the activity of the international banking consortium is to serve the ends of the respective Governments in reducing China to economic and political servitude. For this purpose, the author states, and with the aid of diplomatic pressure, British, French, American, Japanese, Russian, and German banks compelled the successive Chinese Governments to borrow of them amounts which China did not require, which were subsequently spent without any benefit to the country, and whose repayment is prevented by the lenders. Under the excuse of securing the loans, they are stated to have endeavoured to obtain control over the vital factors of Chinese economic life, the Government of the interest of Powers, in exchange for their diplomatic support, being thus enabled to satisfy their political ambitions at the expense of China.

This line of argument, well known to those who followed the anti-foreign campaign organised in China by Dr. Sun Yat Sen and others, is well calculated to mislead those who are not in a position to examine it critically. It is rather convenient to the local despots who are responsible for the present chaotic conditions in China, as, in providing a scapegoat for all that is evil, the public attention can be diverted from their own guilt.

OVERSTATED GRIEVANCES.

Doubtless, at the bottom of the grave accusations there are genuine grievances, every friend of China is bound to recognise that it is not pleasant for a country counting hundreds of millions of inhabitants and possessing an ancient civilisation to tolerate external interference. Yet, the grievances are grossly overstated by the author, who entirely disregards the fact that the present state of affairs is attributable largely, if not exclusively, to the Chinese themselves. Had the administration of the country been conducted in a satisfactory way, so as to provide the security required by foreign capital, there would have been no need for any "humiliating" measures, which will gradually fall away if and when the system of Government improves.

The following outstanding questions arise in connection with Mr. Tang's argument:—

1.—Is it true that China does not require foreign capital?

2.—Did the foreign loans benefit the country as a whole?

3.—Are the terms of the loans unfair to China?

4.—Is diplomatic pressure used unfairly in connection with the loans?

A full reply to either of these questions would require volumes; within the limits of a daily newspaper, we can only give them quite brief answers.

CHINA AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

According to the author there is sufficient capital in China to enable the country to develop gradually without the aid of foreign capital. He does not attempt to make any forecast as to the period which would be required for such a gradual evolution. Yet, in the view of those possessing a thorough knowledge of conditions in China, it may take centuries to reach an advanced stage of economic development if she is left to her own resources. The question is whether it is to the interest of the Chinese nation to remain for another few centuries at the backward economic stage where she has been for several thousand years, or whether it would be desirable to follow Japan's example in becoming modernised in a few decades.

In our view, it is of extreme importance for the great majority of the Chinese people to adopt modern economic methods as soon as possible. Being an overpopulated country, the bulk of its population is condemned to terrible sufferings, as compared to which the inconveniences caused by foreign interference are negligible. The only way to salvation is the utilisation of the country's enormous natural wealth, which, properly administered, would secure a decent existence to millions of human beings who are permanently on the verge of starvation. The wealthy classes of the big cities can well afford to wait rather than admit foreign capital on "humiliating" terms. Yet, if a plebiscite could be arranged, and if the population could be made to understand what both alternatives mean to them, there is hardly any doubt that over 99 per cent. would vote for the admission of foreign capital.

HOW THE FUNDS WERE USED.

Mr. Tang would have a strong case as far as the second question is concerned if he had not weakened it by overstating it. As a matter of fact, a substantial portion of the loans obtained by the successive Chinese Governments was wasted. But Mr. Tang, when attempting to put the blame for this on the foreign banks, is rather inconsistent, for, in the very same article, he attacks the lenders for enforcing the strictest possible control in order that the loan should be for the purpose it was raised. If every loan had been accompanied by the same extent of control as the railway loans, so as to compel the Chinese Government to spend their total yield on the improvement of the nation's welfare and intellectual level, there would be no ground for attacks regarding the unproductive use of the loans, but, at the same time, the interference of foreign interests in China's financial administration would have been regarded as even more "humiliating."

To the mercy of the Chinese Administration, the accusation of excessive interference would not have arisen, but, at the same time, the outcry against the unproductive use of the funds would have been stronger, for there is no doubt that but for the strict control these amounts would have also been squandered. As it is, a substantial part of the foreign capital has been invested in unfruitful enterprises and contributed to increase China's national wealth.

ARE THE TERMS UNFAIR?

It is alleged in the article in question that the terms of the loans are unfair. Among others, it is objected that they carry with them a specific guarantee and the right of control over certain revenue services. Even if such clauses appeared humiliating before the war, since then European nations have had to accept them. Moreover, the present political chaos has supplied ample justification for these terms, as it is now evident that, but for the control over pledged revenue, thousands of bondholders would suffer in consequence of the seizure of receipts by local military despots.

Mr. Tang criticises the clauses which demand the Chinese Government from the right to increase the amortisation of the loan or to convert or redeem the loan during a given period. However, the same rules are applied to practically every Government, none of which can be repaid at the discretion of the borrower. Apart from this, if the Chinese Government wished to repay its loans before they fall due, and possessed the funds for that purpose, it is at liberty to repurchase them in the open market, which would be all the more profitable from a Chinese standpoint, as all Chinese Government loans are below par. Yet, considering that at present the Chinese Government is hardly able to raise funds for current expenditure, the repayment of loans is out of the question.

"DIPLOMATIC BACKLASH."

It would be useless to deny that finance and diplomacy have proceeded hand in hand in China. However, there is nothing infamous in that, and if a foreign Government applies diplomatic pressure in the financial interest of its citizens it certainly does not justify the strong term of "diplomatic backlash" used by Mr. Tang. In fact, that is one of the principal tasks of the Governments in international relations, and it is by no means confined to backward countries. As to the rôle of the consortium, it was established mainly to protect China from the improper influence of any of the Great Powers.

The foreign influence in Chinese economic life is bound to be temporary, for the utilisation of the country's natural resources tends to accelerate the accumulation of native capital, which will gradually substitute foreign capital. This was the case, among others, in the United States. Should that country, in its early stage of development, have followed the same anti-foreign policy suggested for China it would be still a primitive agricultural State, with insufficient means of communication and without sufficient capital, instead of being the world's creditor. If the Chinese intellectuals would concentrate their energies to bringing about the elimination of civil war and corruption from China, instead of leading a crusade against foreign capital, which they require, they would certainly render a more useful service to their country.

China Express and Telegraph.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MILITARY REFORM IN JAPAN.

WAR OFFICE TELLS PRESSMEN
OF PROGRAMME.

Tokyo, April 21st.

The military reform programme of the War Office for the fiscal year has been communicated to the Pressmen. It includes further readjustment of the establishment of the national mobilisation system; revision of the conscription law; inauguration of oil and steel policies; encouragement of aviation—especially the aeronautical industry. It also includes the establishment of an air force service, on a separate and equal status with the rest of the services on May 1st.

Incidental to the divisional reduction there will be discharged between May 1st and August 20th 1,100 officers and 4,000 non-commissioned officers and men.

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"Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am pleased by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of 'THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.' which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

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"GILBERT AND SULLIVAN." THE SECRET OF THEIR GREATNESS.

[BY SIR RICHARD TERRY, MUS. DOCT.]

On this day fifty years ago people began to reap the benefit of the Gilbert and Sullivan partnership which has exercised an influence over British and foreign audiences little short of phenomenal. For it was on March 25th, 1875, that "Trial by Jury," the first of the operas, was produced at the Royalty Theatre, Dean-street, Soho.

I say "audiences," and not "the stage" or "British music," because the Gilbert and Sullivan type of opera has had no successors.

It has had many imitators, but their consistent record of failures leaves "Gilbert and Sullivan" in the unique position of a thing apart, a copy of nobody, a founder of no school, a conception which died with its creators. This is not to say that the operas are dead. On the contrary, they are very much alive and enjoy a greater vogue than ever.

In the old Savoy days one heard many a heated dispute as to whether Gilbert or Sullivan was the chief factor in their popularity. The usual end of the argument was a compromise on Mantelini lines: "You're both of you right and neither of your wrong. Oh, 'demmit'."

Such conclusions were only natural then. Gilbert's wit was still topical. It is no longer so. A new generation is here to whom the deck of H.M.S. Pinafore is as archaic a sight as a Greek trireme, and the problems of Patience as unfamiliar as those of Chartism.

Fifty years is a long time; quite long enough for such things as are datable to become "dated." Much of Gilbert's work is dated. Sullivan's numbers will never be dated so long as rhythm, melody, and choral effect hold their place in music.

In the old argumentative days it was frequently urged that Gilbert's librettos were sufficiently complete to be acted as plays without the music. I wonder who would be bold enough to try the experiment now? But Sullivan's music on the concert platform without any dialogue is a quite frequent occurrence and gives an evening of sheer joy.

To say all this is not to belittle Gilbert. "The Yeoman of the Guard" and "The Gondoliers" are still undated. The satirical librettos killed more foolishness than any argument could have done. The topsy-turvy situations are as undying as "Alice in Wonderland," and they have, moreover, given a new word to the dictionary. But ask any young persons to-day why they flock to Gilbert and Sullivan, and they will answer with one consent, "For the music." And we who are old enough to remember the operas, say that the music is now obliged—however reluctantly—to agree that the young generation is right. (One of the trials of Old Fogeydom is the expiring suspicion that young generations always are right.)

What, then, was the secret of the first success of these operas? What is it that gives them a vogue now, when only a few of Offenbach and Planquette survive? It cannot be their superior stagecraft, for Offenbach and Planquette knew quite as well how to "play for a certain" as did the two Englishmen. But the fact does remain that both Gilbert and Sullivan were masters of stagecraft. Both had the theatre sense—that subtle (almost indefinable) quality which Italy possesses to the full and Britain does not.

Does anyone doubt this statement? He has only to run down the list of Britons who have written operas to find that Dame Ethel Smyth is our only native composer who has ever succeeded in really getting one over the footlights. (That several British bantlings are putting up a good fight is neither here nor there at present.)

But however "untheatrical" the British temperament, the average Briton does react more readily to subtleties than is generally supposed.

For that reason I place rhythm as the first factor in the Gilbert and Sullivan success. Gilbert was a master of metre; Sullivan was a master of rhythm. Where the rhythms of Offenbach and Planquette are obvious and limited, those of Sullivan are subtle and of infinite variety. If melody is the soul of music, rhythm is its life. Sullivan's infectious rhythms give to his music that full and complete life which defies death.

The second factor I should define as his skill in choral writing. Neither Offenbach nor Planquette could write choral music. Even the choruses of Puccini (that past master in stage effects) look terribly amateurish on paper. Sullivan was a product of the organ loft. The traditions of the organ loft are deadly weapons in the hands of mediocrities. But for a composer who can rise superior to that environment the knowledge of choral effect which is gained by choir work is an asset that is beyond value. Puccini's choruses get their effect by other than choral means. Sullivan's choruses are pure choral writing. They possess that quality of inevitability to which we all react without knowing why. That is the secret of their greatness. Daily Mail, March 25th.

KEPT IN SUBJECTION.

WOMEN'S MISERY IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

The appalling conditions in Soviet Russia, especially from the point of view of women, were described by Mr. Stephen Graham, who well knows Russia past and present, in an address to the Unionist Conventions at the Carlton Hotel, London. His main points were:

There are no Bolshevik women leaders. The Soviet leaders, who are, now that the Red Army has been won, the leaders of the Russian revolution, are keeping women in a state of subjection, together with the bulk of the population.

Wives, sisters, and mothers were kept as hostages to force Tsarist officers and men into the Red Army. This system is still maintained to prevent would-be emigrés from leaving Russia. They stay abroad at the peril of their womenkind left in Russia.

Women are touched in their deepest feelings by the proscription of religion, the systematic teaching of atheism to their children, the denial of Christian burial.

Except in Petrograd, where the population is much smaller, the housing conditions in the cities are the worst in the world. There are four times more people in Moscow than can be housed. This is largely due to the invasion of outsiders, including 800,000 Jews. In pre-war days it was difficult for a Jewish family to be allowed to live in Moscow.

Nearly all the leading representatives of Russian literature and the arts are either dead of starvation or shooting, or are exiles. The brains of the nation are gone, and only Communist agitators are in office.

The Communists have failed to capture the British Trade Unions openly, owing to the innate patriotism of Englishmen, but the seditious work is now going on underground in the Trade Unions.

Mrs. Arthur Webster said that some of our "Labour" leaders could not be depended on not to betray the country. Some of them lived in luxury and were liable for "super-tax." In America they were styled "parlour Bolsheviks." The wild fanaticism of the Bolsheviks was less dangerous.

REPORTS OF DIVORCE CASES.

SIR EVELYN CECIL'S BILL.

A formal first reading was given in the House of Commons last month to the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill, which was reintroduced by Sir Evelyn Cecil. In 1923 the bill, after second reading, was referred to a Select Committee, and was the subject of a report, but failed to make further progress. It was brought in again last year, and went through second reading, but was "hung up" awaiting consideration by a Standing Committee until all chance of getting it through was lost.

Sir Evelyn is now making his third effort to secure legislation on the subject. The bill is the same as that of last year. It prohibits the publication of any indecent matter, or medical, surgical, or physiological details, calculated to injure public morals, in connection with judicial proceedings for divorce or for nullity of marriage. The only particulars allowed to be published would be:

Names, addresses, and description of the parties and witnesses.

The grounds on which the proceedings are brought and resisted.

Submissions on points of law arising during the hearing of a case.

The summing-up of the judge and the finding of the jury.

Provision is made in the bill whereby law reports and medical journals would be exempted from these restrictions.



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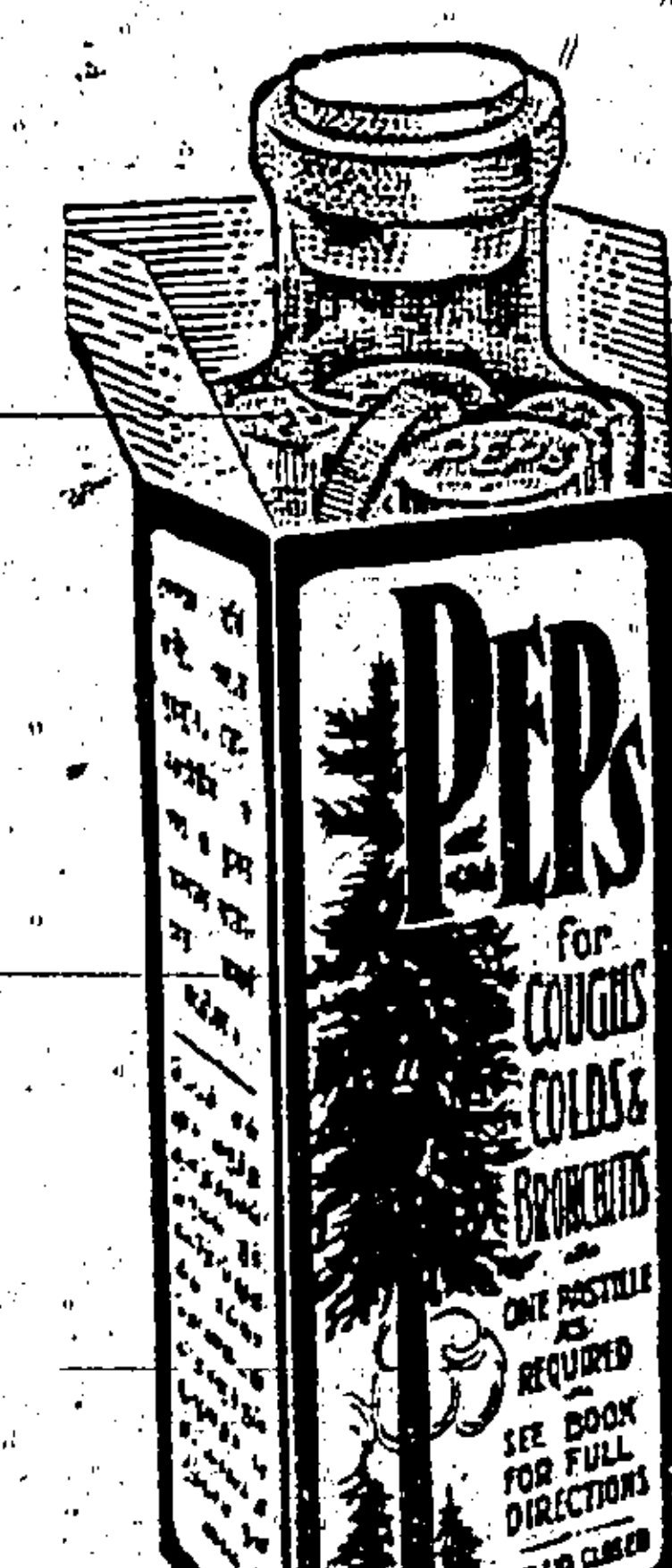


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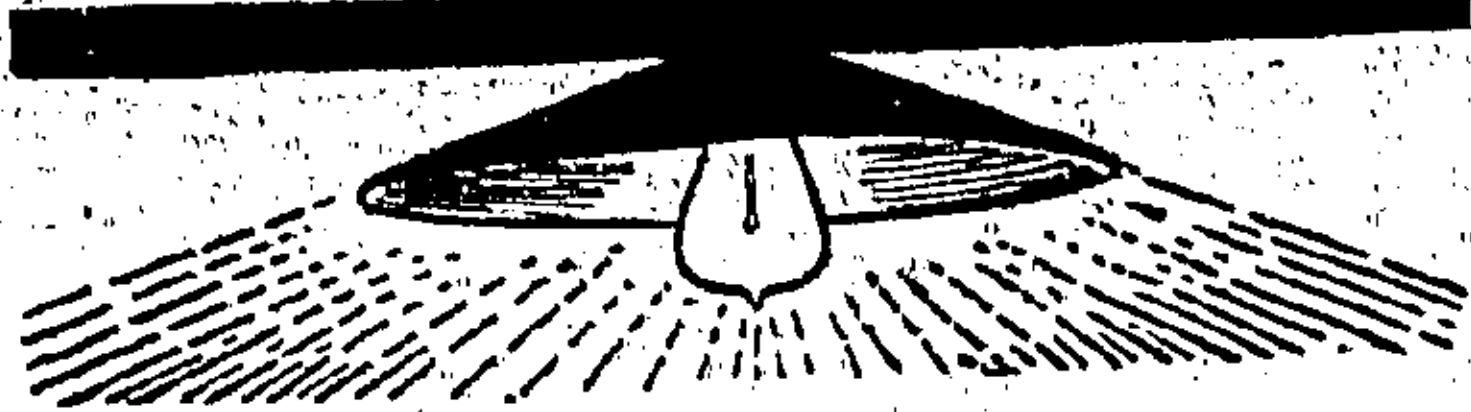
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SALE OF "PRESIDENT" LINERS. STATEMENT BY DOLLAR INTERESTS.

In view of conflicting rumours which have been in circulation in Shanghai for several days pertaining to bids which were submitted to United States Shipping Board on March 19th, by the Dollar Steamship interests and Pacific Dollar, representative of the Dollar interests in the Far East, received recently from the Head Office of the Company in San Francisco the following statement regarding the two bids which were submitted for the purchase of the five "President" boats now operated between San Francisco and the Orient by Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

As a preliminary it should be stated that these five boats, as well as the five similar boats now being operated by the Admiral Oriental Line, were assigned to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. by the Shipping Board in 1921; from that time up to the present these boats have been owned by the United States Government but have been operated under contract with the United States Shipping Board by these two companies, the Admiral Oriental Line operating between Seattle and the Orient, and Pacific Mail Steamship Co. operating between San Francisco and the Orient.

In accordance with the economy programme instituted during the Harding administration, the United States Government has been endeavouring to dispose of these ships to private operators. Early this year the Shipping Board advertised for bids for these 10 steamers and the trade routes which they cover, the specifications requiring companies interested in purchasing the vessels to bid for them in blocks of five. When bids were opened on March 19th, it was found only two bids were submitted, one by the Dollar interests and the other by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. The bid submitted by the Dollar interests was for \$5,025,000 and in accordance with the Board's specifications in making this bid, the Dollar interests agreed to the other conditions set forth by the Shipping Board in its formal notification, one of which was that the ships must be continued on the route between San Francisco and the Orient for a period of five years and to agree to make 17 round trips per year.

The bid submitted by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. was as follows, according to advices received in mail week from Washington. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. made its bid in the form of a proposal to organize a corporation with a capital of \$5,500,000, consisting of 42 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 58 per cent. common stock without par value, the Pacific Mail agreeing to purchase all common stock for \$1,250,000. The Shipping Board would then sell to this new corporation the 5 ships, the new corporation paying down \$1,250,000 and giving preferred stock for balance of purchase price. This new corporation proposed to make a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to operate the boats similar to the present arrangement between the Pacific Mail and the Shipping Board the total price for each vessel to be \$1,100,000; in other words they would pay in actual cash \$350,000 for each vessel and give the Shipping Board \$1,100,000 on each vessel in preferred stock in the new company.

It may easily be seen that this bid did not accord with the Government's specification when the ships were offered for sale, since it would merely mean that the Government would indirectly remain in partial ownership of the vessels for a considerable number of years. As soon as the decision of the United States Shipping Board to award the vessels to Dollar interests was announced the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. instituted injunction proceedings to prevent the Shipping Board carrying out the sale, notwithstanding the fact that the Dollar interests bid conformed to the legal requirements of the Board. These proceedings were instituted in one of the district courts of the District of Columbia and according to latest advices a decision was to be handed down on April 20th.

It is not known, of course, what the result will be but in view of the general interest of both Chinese and foreigners in China in the outcome of the matter, the Dollar Company considers it of general interest that complete facts of the situation be known.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Department of Overseas Trade recently published some comprehensive notes regarding the landing of cargo at Shanghai. At Shanghai all landing charges are paid by the steamship company. If the consignee does not take delivery within ten days of the arrival date of the steamer, the period of free storage allowed by the steamship company—storage is charged at prescribed rates (based on size of package, etc.), which include coolie hire for storing cargo. Transportation charges for bringing the cargo from the Pootung waterfront to the Shanghai waterfront are borne by the shipping company, but are debited to the consignee, who also pays for coolie hire from the waterfront to godown. Marine and fire insurance are covered by the consignee and expire ten days after arrival date of the steamer, after which period fire insurance is covered by the consignee.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Automedon (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 20th.
 Cyclops (Blue Funnel), due on or about May 12th.
 Diomed (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 27th.
 Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due to-day.
 Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due May 5th.
 Hakusan Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 4th.
 Telereu (Blue Funnel), due on or about May 3rd.
 President Jefferson (Admiral Oriental), due April 30th.
 President Harrison (Dollar), due April 27th.
 Tathylus (Blue Funnel), due to-morrow.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

£5,000,000 ORDERS FOR BRITISH SHIPYARDS.

A Sydney cable to London last month said—

Both the two modern 10,000-ton cruisers and the two modern cruiser submarines which form part of the Commonwealth Government's defence programme will be constructed in Great Britain. The Government has placed the order for the cruisers with John Brown & Co., Clydebank, and the cost of the vessels, fully equipped and ready for sea, with spare parts, will be approximately £4,250,000. The submarines will be built by Vickers at Barrow, at a cost of £718,310, the tender being accepted on the advice of the Admiralty, and the Commonwealth Navy Board. The Government proposes to employ the £5,000,000 which has been saved by placing the order in Great Britain in building a modern 8,000 tons seaplane-carrier in Australia.

Ten tenders were received from British shipbuilders for the construction of one or two of the cruisers in Great Britain, and there was one tender for the construction of one cruiser in Great Britain and one in Australia. Tenders were also received from the Commonwealth Shipbuilding Board and the New South Wales Government Dockyard for the construction of a cruiser in the Cockatoo Island and Walsh Island dockyards respectively. The tenders for construction in Great Britain showed a narrow margin. The three tenders for construction in Australia varied substantially. The difference in the cost of construction in Great Britain and Australia, based on the lowest Australian tender, is approximately £218,000. The following are the percentage increases over the lowest British tender:

Commonwealth Shipping Board, with British-built machinery 88 per cent.
 Ditto, with Australian machinery 73 "
 Walsh Island, with British machinery 96.8 "

British tender for building in Australia over 100. The additional cost of construction in Australia would be:

By Commonwealth Shipping Board £318,108
 Walsh Island 1,075,946
 British tender 1,176,882

The British tenders were firm. The Australian tenders were dependent on variations of wages and hours of work. The Shipping Board's tender was also dependent on variations in the cost of materials and freight. The amount of Australian material that would have been used in the construction of a cruiser completed in Australia is approximately 15 per cent. The Government is confident that its decision will command itself to the people of Australia, as without additional cost to the taxpayer two cruisers and one seaplane-carrier will be provided for Australian defence, instead of two cruisers only. Employment and experience will be afforded to Australian workmen by the construction of the seaplane-carrier in Australia.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
 For Europe and America, India, Australia, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS with which is incorporated "THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."

Subscription, paid in advance—\$13 per annum for delivery in Hongkong including postage to any part of the world—\$15.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
STRAIT & CALCUTTA	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
MANILA	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
KOREA via AMOY & MOI	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	WOSANG	Thursday, 23rd Apr.	7 a.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA-HONGKONG-JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI-HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG-MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY FROM BORN PAKE
HONGKONG-HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY FROM BORN PAKE
HONGKONG-BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG-BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Days Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	30th Apr.	"GLENGARRY"	20th Apr.	20th Apr.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	14th May	"GLENGARRY"	20th Apr.	20th Apr.
"GLENTARA"	3rd June	"GLENGARRY"	20th Apr.	20th Apr.
"GLENBEG"	11th June	"GLENGARRY"	20th Apr.	20th Apr.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ext. 23, and Central 2300.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

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LIMITED

TOKYO JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., LTD.

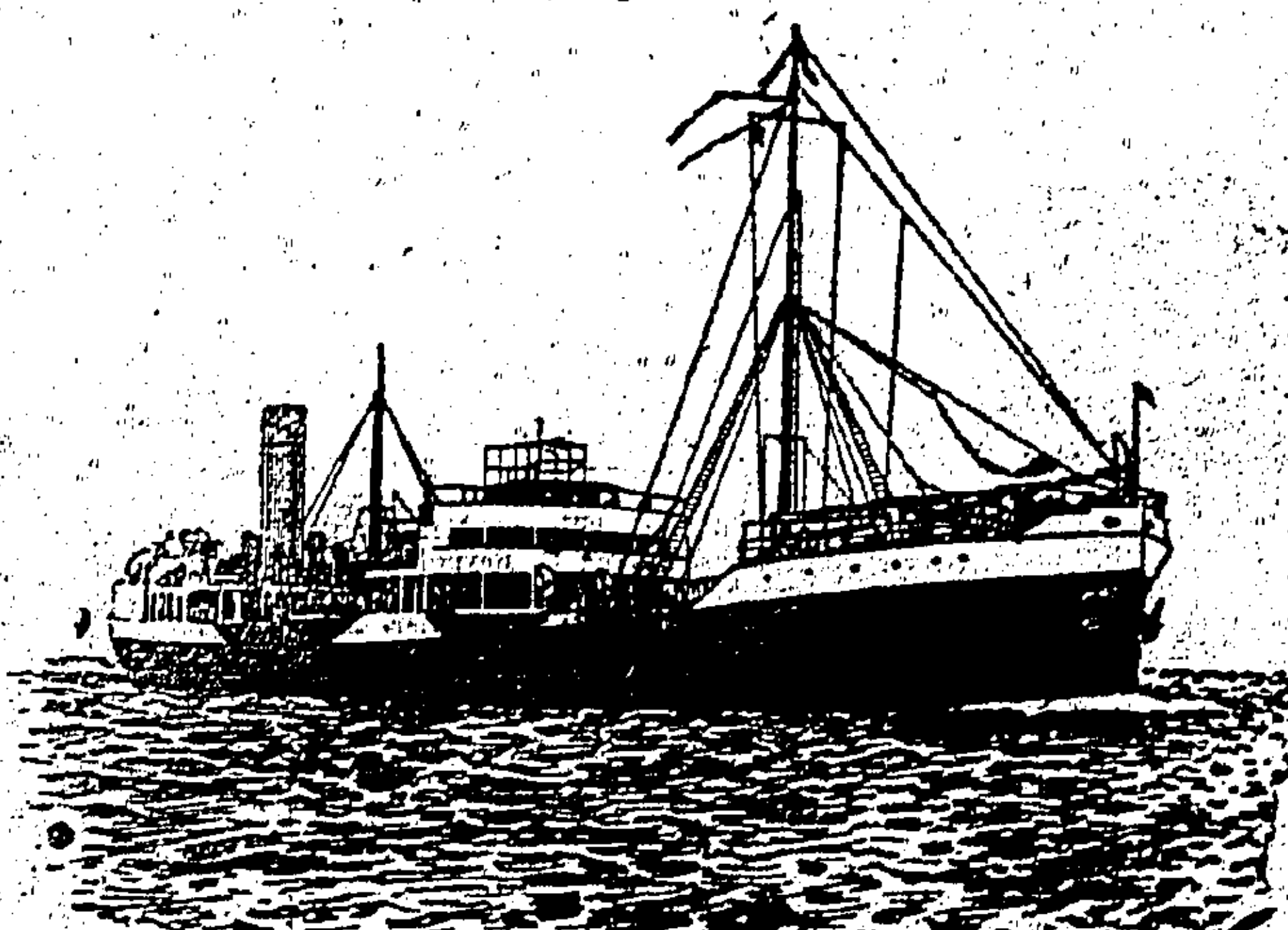
HONGKONG

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

CODES USED: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

437' 0" x 53' 1" x 31' 0" 8,400 tons d.w. x 3,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCKS to the order of THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in these WORKS to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES**NEW YORK BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "CITY OF DURBAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Apr.
s.s. "KANSAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th May

**BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

s.s. "MARISTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th Apr.

**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE**
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "CITY OF ATHENS" ... 2nd May
s.s. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 14th May
For MANCHESTER, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.

MODERATE RATES TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE**

s.s. "SURAT" ... Sails Hongkong, 25th Apr.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay, and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Doo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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THE BANK LINE LTD.

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BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the
BLUE FUNNEL LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

s.s. "CITY OF DURBAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Apr.
s.s. "JASON" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th May
s.s. "KANSAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th May
* Calls at New York first.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**
HONGKONG AND CANTON. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Hongkong	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Europe
PAUL LECAT	—	—	26th Apr. 1925
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	10th May, "
AMBOISE	26th Mar. 1925	27th Apr. 1925	24th May, "
CHARENTAIS	9th Apr. "	11th May, "	7th June, "
PORTHOIS	23rd Apr. "	25th May, "	21st June, "
ANGEOR	7th May, "	8th June, "	5th July, "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A. CLASS (1st Class) ... 25. 00. 00. B. CLASS (1st Class) ... 25. 00. 00.
SEAMEN (2nd) ... 25. 00. 00. SEAMEN (2nd) ... 25. 00. 00.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

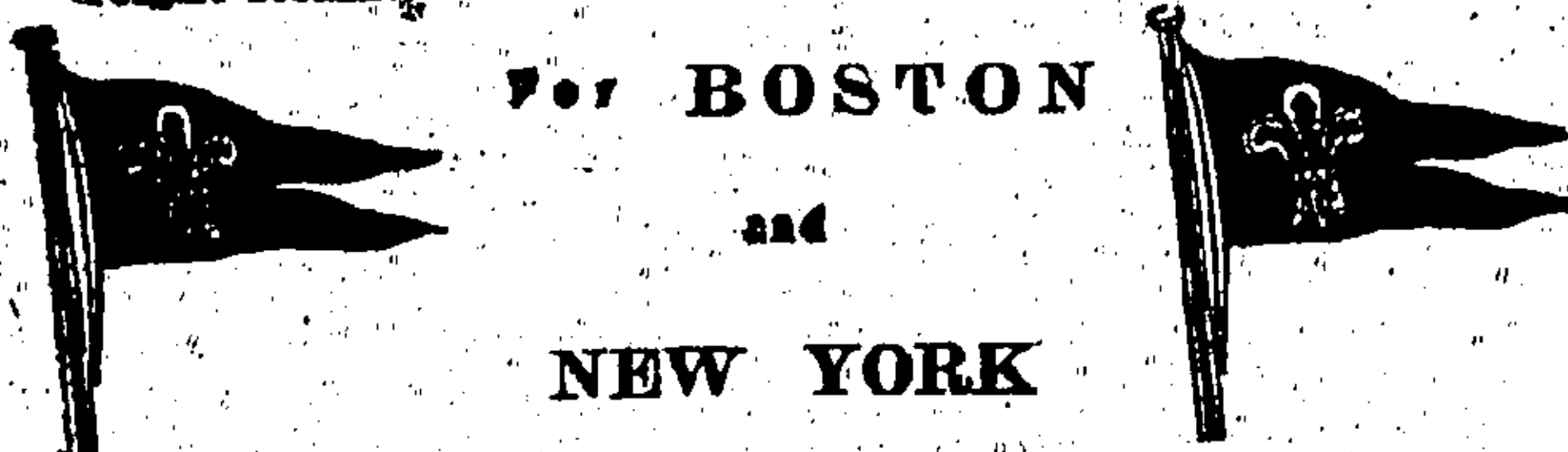
LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

s.s. "COMMISSAIRE RAMEL" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 25th April.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone Central 740. 2, Quai de Commerce.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



s.s. "SIBERIAN PRINCE" ... 1st May, 1925
s.s. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... 1st June, "

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
King's Building.

Telephone Central 3125.
Telegrams Furness.**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYLOO, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE"	5,252	25th Apr. Noon	Singapore & Bombay
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	15th May Noon	Marseilles & London
"ALIPORA"	4,372	15th May	Singapore, Penang, & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	6,884	18th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"BOUDAN"	4,896	25th May	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May	Marseilles & London
"NAGOYA"	4,854	31st May	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	4,913	10th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"KALYAN"	4,918	13th June	Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June	Marseilles & London
"DELTA"	4,897	8th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"KASHMIR"	4,935	11th July	Marseilles & London
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th July	Marseilles & London
"BOUDAN"	4,896	8th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"KASHGAR"	4,905	8th Aug.	Marseilles & London & A'werp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	4,913	25th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & S'way.
"KALYAN"	4,918	28th Sept.	Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	4,935	10th Oct.	Marseilles & London & A'werp.
"KALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	25th Apr. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,005	1st May	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,015	7th May	do.
"TALUWA"	7,933	14th May	do.
"TAKADA"	7,933	25th May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	4th June	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th April	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd June	Island, Townsville, Brisbane
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th July	Sydney & Melbourne
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Aug.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	do.

* s.s. "TANDA" calls at Kolambagan.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Daire, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement to passengers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"NAGOYA"	4,854	25th Apr. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,933	24th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"MOREA"	10,911	1st May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"BOUDAN"	4,896	1st May	Shanghai & Kobe
"TARBEA"	7,933	4th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TANDA"	6,958	9th May	Shanghai & Kobe
"KALYAN"	4,918	13th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"SICILIA"	4,913	15th May	Shanghai & Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	17th May	Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	25th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th June	Moji & Kobe
"KASHMIR"	4,935	18th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	4,897	24th June	Shanghai & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th July	Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAR"	4,905	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"BOUDAN"	4,896	10th July	Shanghai & Kobe
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	24th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"KALWA"	10,941	7th Aug.	do.
"SICILIA"	4,913	7th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NARKUNDA"	10,902	8th Aug.	Shanghai
"KALWA"	10,941	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	4,918	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHMIR"	4,935	1st Nov.	do.
"KALWA"	10,941	14th Nov.	do.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	27th Nov.	do.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	15th Dec.	do.

(All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.
All Outlets are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Cross Street, Central, HONGKONG Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN
(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HALING	A. H. Stewart	Friday, 24th Apr. at 4 p.m.
HAIBONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Tuesday, 24th Apr. at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. W. B. Turnbull	Friday, 1st May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return by the same steamer by the "HALING," "HAIBONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$50.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.**

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 22nd Apr. 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"NINGHAI"	On 2nd Apr. 7 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 22nd Apr. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Apr. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"KWEIYANG"	On 24th Apr. Noon
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"TINGCHOW"	On 25th Apr. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 26th Apr. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 28th Apr. 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 29th Apr. 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 29th Apr. 11 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 30th Apr. 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 1st May, 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 2nd May, D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 3rd May, 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BAEKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Sundays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 22.
CARGO AND PASSENGER OILS BE OILED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

Steamer	Due at Hongkong on or about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bang, Thursday 12, 10 a.m. For on or about
"TAIYUAN"	4th May	5th May

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage, apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents.
Telephone No. Central 22.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH**

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "DACE CASTLE" ... Sails 10th May

LYDD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (TUM).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADELMATI, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$56.**NEXT SAILINGS**

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "ROSA ANDRA"	...	Sails 10th May
S.S. "KEREKA" (cargo only)	...	Sails 15th May
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails 10th June
S.S. "TRIESTE" (cargo only)	...	Sails 12th June

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'ASTA"	...	Sails about 3rd May
S.S. "ROSA ANDRA"	...	Sails 31st May
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails 1st July

HATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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